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AKHROMEYEV'S RESPONSE WILL MAKE SDI 'WORTHLESS'

PM110807 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 35, 8 Sep 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of General Staff, under the general headline "The Historic Chance Must Not Be Missed": "A Military Man's View. We will Find the Proper Reply to SDI"]

[Text] Whitewashing the U.S. Administration's refusal to terminate nuclear explosions, some American representatives contend that since the U.S. is behind the U.S.S.R. in the modernization of nuclear weaponry it needs to stage tests. Washington also says that the U.S.S.R. can afford the moratorium because it is supposedly ahead of the U.S. in the number of tests conducted. These statements are inaccurate. The facts show that it is the U.S. that is in the lead in the number of nuclear tests held, accounting for more than half of all explosions detonated over the entire period worldwide. The U.S. is also in the lead in the number of tests in each medium, in the atmosphere, under ground and under water.

Consider the last two years. In 1984 the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. conducted an approximately equal number of nuclear tests. In 1985 the U.S.S.R. conducted nine tests, prior to its moratorium, while the U.S. staged 20. The U.S.S.R. has staged no nuclear tests for more than a year now, while the U.S. has conducted 18 since our moratorium came into effect. Of this number it reported 15. The other three, which it did not report, were of low capacity. One was held in August 1985, just after the Soviet-announced moratorium, the other two were conducted in the autumn of 1985 and in the spring of 1986. They were recorded by the national technical means available to the Soviet Union.

Hence, the issue is not one of a "lag", but rather that if nuclear testing is stopped, it will be impossible to develop national anti-missile defences or deploy space-based strike weaponry, at any rate on the large scale envisaged in the U.S. Furthermore, the Pentagon intends to modernize its nuclear potential completely. To this end new nuclear warheads are needed, and these must be tested. Some nuclear tests are conducted to ascertain the reliability of existing nuclear devices. However, they account for a very small proportion of tests.

Eighty percent of tests, perhaps even more, are carried out to develop new nuclear weaponry and energy sources for space-based arms.

When U.S. preparations for "star wars" are mentioned, what is meant are plans to employ a multi-tiered system for the anti-missile defence of U.S. territory and to devise and deploy space-based strike weapons. The aim of the U.S. is to make Soviet strategic nuclear forces worthless, disarm the U.S.S.R. and thus acquire the opportunity to threaten us continually with a massive nuclear-missile strike. The deployment of national ABM defences and space-based strike weaponry will upset the existing military equilibrium between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. generate strategic chaos instead of stability, and drastically increase the danger of nuclear war.

Should the U.S. continue to implement its plans for "star wars" the U.S.S.R. will be obliged to take appropriate measures in response. We will quickly find a suitable reply and, moreover, it will not be what the U.S. expects. It will be a reply that will make the "star wars" programme worthless. The U.S. has no monopoly on scientific and technological progress in the military field. [paragraph continues]

The development of science and technology in this field has reached a level at which the perennial struggle between sword and shield, defensive and offensive weaponry, is decided in many, not just one, directions. The U.S.S.R. is capable of meeting U.S. action to subvert the balance by means of a national anti-missile defence system and space-based strike weaponry. However, strategic offensive weaponry may be improved in a manner that will make the SDI programme fabulously expensive and difficult to implement. There are other possibilities as well.

Of course, if the U.S. deploys SDI we will have to reply. Unfortunately, we shall require additional resources to do so. But why waste resources and manpower devising newer and newer kinds of weaponry? That is another reason, prompted by economic considerations, why we want to end the arms race and are opposed to the development of space-based strike systems.

However, in the present situation the U.S.S.R. is obliged to conduct research in many fields. In some of these we can confidently envisage effective measures to counteract the U.S. SDI programme. They could be promptly implemented should the U.S. deploy a national ABM system and space-based strike weaponry. The U.S.S.R. will choose modes of operation that best accord with its defence interests and will in turn confront the U.S. with the need to find a reply.

But if nuclear testing is stopped, the further development of strategic armaments will also be halted. It will then be well-nigh impossible to deploy either space-based strike weaponry or national anti-missile defences. The U.S.S.R. has a stake in this. In announcing the extension of its moratorium, it hopes that peace-loving states and the world community will support it. The decision to extend the moratorium for the fourth time had to be weighed carefully. It was vital to have an accurate estimation of the balance of forces. Still, we placed ourselves at a definite disadvantage, believing it to be acceptable for the time being. Our own defence capacity and that of our friends is being maintained at proper levels.

VORONTSOV ON TEST BAN, SUMMIT CHANCES

PM110813 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 35, 8 Sep 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, under the general headline "The Historic Chance Must Not Be Missed": "A Diplomat's View. Halt the Nuclear Malaise"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement that the Soviet Union is to extend its unilateral nuclear test moratorium is at the centre of international attention. The overwhelming majority of governments, politicians and public figures the world over are categorically advocating the immediate cessation of nuclear explosions. Only a stubborn influential minority in the U.S. want nuclear explosions to continue to shake the earth.

Washington is now very nervous. Contradictory arguments are being put forward concerning America's continued nuclear testing. White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan says that the U.S. would not be averse to a treaty for a complete, comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban, but it cannot accept such a treaty without a reliable control system. Other spokesmen for the U.S. President discard the control excuse altogether and bluntly assert that the U.S. needs the tests to develop more sophisticated nuclear weapons. Washington is likewise confused as to who is ahead of whom in nuclear armaments. Effectively, the U.S. can offer no plausible explanation for its refusal to join the Soviet moratorium; one is forced to conclude that it needs nuclear explosions simply to carry on with the nuclear arms race in its attempt to obtain military superiority. Naturally, the matter is not at all one of control.

For the Soviet Union control is no problem. This is graphically illustrated by the joint experiment staged by U.S. and Soviet scientists in the Semipalatinsk area in the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Government favoured the agreement to conduct this experiment and said it was prepared to contribute to this implementation. So far Washington has not expressed readiness for a parallel experiment in the U.S.A.

It is now obvious that Washington is motivated not by concern for control, but by efforts to cover up the continued development of new nuclear weapons, specifically to use the energy of nuclear explosions to implement the "star wars" programme.

The Soviet Union greatly appreciates the joint action taken by the heads of state and government of the Group of Six -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania, to secure the earliest cessation of nuclear explosions. For our part we have already said that we are prepared to accept their offer to help verify a nuclear test ban, including on site inspection with the proviso, of course, that this is accepted by the U.S. We also view favorably the proposal to arrange a meeting between experts from these countries and their Soviet and U.S. counterparts, and this was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his reply to the heads of state and government of the six countries published on August 24.

We have no objection to talks being resumed with the participation of Britain. We have had such tripartite (the U.S.S.R., the U.S. and Britain) talks in the past, but they broke down through no fault of ours. We would welcome any moves from France in this field. Yet today it is the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. that should come up with concrete proposals for a test ban. However, we would welcome other countries subsequently joining both the moratorium and an agreement should it be concluded.

Today there is every grounds for definitively checking the nuclear malaise on earth through a Soviet-U.S. moratorium and a subsequent relevant agreement. After all, the moratorium should not be viewed as a step to end nuclear tests alone, but within the context of the overall problem of ridding humanity of nuclear weapons, as a prologue to full nuclear disarmament. The stopping of nuclear explosions might be one of the threads by which we could begin to unwind the entire tangle of the problem of nuclear disarmament. If there are no explosions, no new nuclear weapons will be devised, and serious limitations will be imposed on weapons that already exist. This would apply equally to the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

The West is suggesting an intermediate agreement evisaging a gradual reduction in the number of nuclear explosions. Proposals of this order are prompted by the desire to keep open a loophole for the arms race. Indeed, one might ask, why continue nuclear testing in a restricted form when such testing can be ended generally and immediately? The conditions for this exist. The U.S.S.R. is prepared to end tests completely and the Group of Six is advocating this.

It is to be hoped that eventually common sense will gain the upper hand in Washington and the historic chance of ending the arms race will not be missed. We repeat once again that an agreement with the U.S. to end nuclear testing, with fully reliable verification including on-site inspection, is conceivable, and that it can be achieved in a short space of time. An agreement to this effect could be signed at the U.S.S.R.-U.S. summit, which in turn may well materialize if its producitivity is ensured and the appropriate political atmosphere generated. Meanwhile, there is no agreement on a firm date for a new Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, contrary to statements that have appeared in some Western mass media.

TIME FOR U.S., USSR TO BEGIN 'DISARMAMENT TANGO'

LD101738 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- News analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Silence reigns at Soviet nuclear testing sites for already the second year. The USSR has unilaterally stopped nuclear tests and is observing its voluntary moratorium. American instruments have been installed near the Soviet nuclear testing site in Semipalatinsk Region on agreement between Soviet and American scientists as a measure of verifying nuclear explosions.

On the other hand, the United States has carried out already 19 nuclear tests during the Soviet moratorium and, as the American press reports, is preparing new ones. No reasonable justification of this policy pursued by Washington exists. There is a spate of invented arguments in favour of continued nuclear testing by the United States. For instance, there is the attempt to contrapose the moratorium and arms reduction and even to prove that the moratorium and arms reduction and even to prove that the moratorium supposedly is a hindrance to starting the process of disarmament.

This is absurd but Washington uses this absurdity as a screen to conceal its reluctance to get down to the business of disarmament. But it is long time to start the process of limiting and stopping arms race because time is running out. Today the question stands as follows either an agreement is reached on stopping nuclear tests once and for all or the green light is given to even more dangerous military preparations involving the spreading of the arms race to outer space. No matter how they in Washington try to prove the opposite, the ending of nuclear tests is inseparably linked with a reduction of nuclear arsenals. Specialists in many countries, including American specialists, believe that a ban on nuclear explosions is probably the quickest and most effective way of stopping a further development of nuclear arms, because nuclear tests serve the only purpose of perfecting existing nuclear arms and creating new types of arms, including space weapons, to wage nuclear war.

If the United States Government does not want to stop nuclear testing and stubbornly continues the arms race, this means that it has on its mind preparations to unleash a new world war. The logic and consistency of action of the administration in Washington present an alarming picture. The present administration not only shows no interest in ending nuclear tests but also rejects out of hand proposals to this end. It can be said, figuratively, that whereas it takes "only two to tango" (meaning the process of disarmament at the present stage), the arms race in the near future is likely to become a real rock'n roll with an unlimited number of "dancers". Now is the best time for Washington and Moscow to start a "disarmament tango" precisely with a termination of nuclear blasts. All objective conditions have ripened for this. It is only political will on the part of the White House that is lacking.

BEGLOV ON U.S. RESPONSE TO CALL FOR N-TEST BAN

AU080610 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Sep 86 p 2

[NOVOSTI article "Specially for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI" by NOVOSTI commentator Spartak Beglov: "'Knights Move' in Washington"]

[Text] Of all the official "arguments" put forth by Washington against the new Soviet call for a halt to nuclear tests, I was the most surprised by the one saying that Moscow is allegedly presenting the abovementioned initiative with complete detachment from the subject of nuclear disarmament. White House spokesman Larry Speakes was the

first to present such an argument to the world last Friday, complaining at the same time that Mikhail Gorbachev had avoided the problem of arms reductions in his 18 August statement. L. Speakes said that if the USSR is interested in eliminating nuclear arms, it should occupy itself with this matter.

As we can see, American Government circles have reached the conclusion that maintaining a defensive position is inconvenient and that the time has come to proceed to an attack. In the currently popular language of chess, this is called playing the knight. As we know, a knight may jump over several pieces to reach a selected position. And the calculations are not difficult to guess -- not everyone in the West has acquainted himself with the full text of the Soviet diplomat's statement expressing in a precise and business-like way the USSR's stance on arms reductions and nuclear disarmament.

It is difficult to regard this propaganda move or gambit by Washington as a legitimate one. One must have a special knack for distorting facts to see any avoidance of matters of disarmament in the Soviet proposals concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons and radical arms reductions. However, if this issue is meant to be understood as nothing other than a struggle by Washington to achieve disarmament by constantly increasing arms, then Moscow is no partner in this. It is not a policy of control over armaments that the U.S. Government is implementing, but obscurantism, revealing the basic difference in our times between the force of inertia, dictated by the difference in our times between the force of inertia, dictated by the old way of thinking and acting, on the one hand, and the new way of thinking, demanding world-wide unity in the face of the common danger of nuclear catastrophe, on the other.

It is worth taking at least one more look at the stormy past months of the year which the United Nations proclaimed to be the International Peace Year. On 15 January, the Soviet leader issued a bold plan of gradually eliminating nuclear arsenals and other types of mass-destruction weapons. Exactly six months have elapsed since the day when the 27th CPSU Congress presented a program for a universal system of international security while stressing at the same time that no one can guarantee such security with the aid of military and technological resources. Security can only be achieved by political means. In Geneva, the USSR presented a package of constructive proposals concerning a reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. As far as a ban on chemical weapons is concerned, socialist Eastern Europe displayed everywhere a readiness to seek compromise solutions to problems causing disputes and suspicion during the Stockholm talks and in Vienna.

All this was done during the Soviet moratorium on all kinds of nuclear detonations, which has already been in force for one year and has been extended three times. Mikhail Gorbachev thought it appropriate to recall this entire complex of initiatives that is awaiting a reply when he announced 10 days ago that the Soviet moratorium, which in itself requires proper political consideration also by the American side, would be extended.

But if the Soviet moratorium provides evidence of the seriousness and honesty of the entire Soviet nuclear disarmament program, then Washington's avoidance of reciprocity diminishes the credibility of American politics concerning modern-day problems even more. One cannot avoid the conclusion that throughout 1986, Washington has been seeking and finding satisfaction in demonstrating force and concentrating energy in those places where new and better weapons are being developed. It looks as if Washington has begun to think that all of the United States achievements are the result of a rise in its military might and that all losses are the result of negotiations and accords. This odd policy makes national security seem incompatible with international security. Here is a concrete example. A treaty on the nuclear nonproliferation was enacted 16 years ago. Did it not strengthen the security of the Americans as cosignatories? I believe that not even in the United States will we find anyone who denies this. [paragraph continues]

But this same treaty committed the United States and the other nuclear powers who signed it to reaching an accord on a ban on all types of nuclear tests as quickly as possible. And what are the so-called guardians of U.S. national security aiming toward? They are more than ever opposed to a halt to nuclear tests and, therefore, opposed to the first step leading to a world free of nuclear weapons, in other words, a really safe world. From Nevada one can smell "restricted nuclear" and "star" wars at a time when White House representatives are still trying to assure everyone that no one is defending the "spirit of Geneva" more firmly than they.

IZVESTIYA CITES HAMMER, GALE ON MORATORIUM

PM110323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS Correspondent report under the general headline "Real Path to Disarmament": "A. Hammer-R. Gale: Developing Cooperation" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] "I CONSIDER IT MY MOST IMPORTANT MISSION IN LIFE TO HELP BUILD BRIDGES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES IN THE NAME OF PEACE" -- Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of America's Occidental Petroleum, stated in an interview with your TASS correspondent. He is visiting Odessa for the opening 1 September of an exhibition of paintings entitled "Five Centuries of Masterpieces" from his collection, including 120 works by Rembrandt, Michelangelo, and other great masters.

Armand Hammer said that he chose Odessa to mount the exhibition not only because it is where his father was born but also because it is near this city, in Yuzhniy, that the Odessa port plant, a very large ammoniate fertilizer production enterprise in whose construction Occidental Petroleum took part on a barter basis, operates.

"This plant," Hammer noted, "is a fine example of how the USSR and the United States can successfully cooperate to mutual advantage. The Soviet partners have always clearly kept to their contract commitments. I am convinced of this by more than 60 years experience of cooperation with them.

"The Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 is a concrete and bold step on the path toward preventing nuclear war. The new political thinking corresponding to the realities of the nuclear age, a thinking consistently demonstrated by the Soviet Union," Armand Hammer stressed, "makes me, a man made wiser by a lifetime's experience, an optimist."

"WITHOUT THE NEW THINKING WHICH THE SOVIET UNION CONSISTENTLY DEMONSTRATES TO THE WORLD TODAY, THE VERY EXISTENCE OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION BECOMES IMPOSSIBLE" -- Professor Robert Gale of California University, the well-known U.S. bone marrow transplant specialist, stated to your TASS correspondent. "Despite the differences in their political and socioeconomic systems, people are obliged to learn the art of peaceful coexistence if they want to go on living at all."

"I am convinced that nuclear weapons must be completely destroyed, as the Soviet Union proposes. The way to achieving this humanitarian goal runs through trust. The latter may be creted when people come to know one another better."

ARBATOV EXPLAINS NEW FOREIGN POLICY

AU091724 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences, given to Nina Vasilkova, Moscow correspondent for NOVOSTI -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Vasilkova] Georgiy Arkadeyevich, you participated in the discussion and preparation of the basic party documents determining the strategic line in our country's development for the period up to 2000. How would you describe the esential character and the innovations in the USSR's foreign policy line?

[Arbatov] The Soviet Union not only came out with numerous peaceful proposals, but it also addressed the peoples of the world with a document of a basically new character -- a document which is purposeful, which represents a specific and comprehensive concept for ensuring international security.

The search itself carried out in the USSR in this direction led to the conclusion that the very approach to the problems and to our way of thinking should be changed. Is it not true that the search itself, unfortunately, is destined to lag behind the rapidly changing facts of reality? We in the Soviet Union not only called upon others to overcome this gap between the real world and the idea of it, but we began to adapt facts to the new requirements, above all in the military and political spheres. In drawing a conclusion from this process, we proceeded with our initiatives. They reflect our present idea of the threat, our idea about how mankind should live today in order to avoid a nuclear disaster. I will recall the basic aspects of our proposals.

They stem above all from the fact that the security problem, in its very essence, is a political problem and that it cannot be resolved by military technical means alone. The appearance of new types of weapons has transformed military power into a genuine boomerang, also affecting those who have recourse to it. It has become evident that not the arms race but disarmament alone can strengthen security.

We are guided by the fact that in the nuclear century we cannot build security at the expense of or to the detriment of the other side. This security can only be mutual -- if we mean relations between the USSR and the United States -- or common, if we are talking about the entire international situation. Security today can only mean security for all. In our century the issue is: equal danger and equal security -- for everyone.

We think that it is necessary to become aware of the truth that the world has become very complicated. The world is in a process of constant change which no one is able to stop; no one can establish a status quo. The legitimate interests of almost 200 states meet one another on the world scene. These are both political and economic interests. If the national interests of the individual states are not respected, no real security can exist. At the same time, all states and peoples in our world, despite the existing differences which divide them, must learn to respect not only their interests but also the interests of the others. They must learn the science and art of peaceful coexistence, the science and art of practicing restraint and self-control, as well as tact on the international scene. They must learn how to live in a civilized manner, under the conditions of relations and cooperation based on equal rights.

In other words, the contemporary world has become very small and vulnerable; it does not permit any wars and any policy of strength. We must resolutely and once and for all put an end to the outdated ideas and actions which throughout many centuries relied on the possibility and admissibility of waging wars and of practicing the arms race.

All proposals of the Soviet Union are based on the aforementioned thoughts. Their nuts and bolts consist in the program of gradual nuclear disarmament and full banning of nuclear weapons, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in his declaration of 15 January 1986. This Soviet initiative is not an ultimatum but a potential basis for serious negotiations, a basis for future dialogue. We are also ready, in the course of the negotiations, to analyze most carefully all proposals of other countries.

[Vasilkova] What can you say about the reaction to the Soviet proposals in the West, especially as regards the United States?

[Arbatov] A rather strange development occurred in this case. Broad public opinion, including that in the United States, supports our ideas. However, in the government circles of certain states, especially in the U.S. Administration, our proposals evoked mostly chaos and confusion. Many Western politicians assumed a "defensive position" because they were obviously not prepared for such a course of events. The Soviet proposals seemed somewhat too drastic to them.

For example, Hans Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs. He declared that West Germany is also against nuclear arms, but that they should be reduced in several stages. As if we proposed to eliminate these weapons tomorrow.... The question is not to gradually or immediately ban nuclear weapons -- the question is whether to reduce or increase the nuclear potential. This is the main point of our controversy between the USSR and the United States, between East and West. The goal of our foreign poilicy is to accelerate the process of negotiations on the question of disarmament, because the speed with which the negotiations are being conducted is fatally lagging behind the speed of the arms race. However, we are not capable of accomplishing this by ourselves. Gus Hall, the leader of the American Communists, recalled the old truth: "It takes two to tango." This also applies to the negotiations, which cannot be conducted unilaterally.

[Vasilkova] Can you say in which direction Soviet-American relations will further develop?

[Arbatov] We are well aware of the fact that it is not easy to obtain a positive answer from the United States, from the West as a whole. The approaches of the USSR and of the United States to international affairs differ considerably from one another. On the one side we have the quest for mutually acceptable solutions, the effort to take into consideration the interests of the other side and to find a way out of the nuclear deadlock for humanity, a way out which avoids universal holocaust. To put it briefly, this is a flexible, unmistakable, and I would even say, masterful approach, based on the awareness of reality and understanding for all implications, as well as for all new elements introduced into the existing situation. The situation is such that, as one my American friends said, if a nuclear war should erupt, it will scarcely be possible to distinguish the ashes of capitalism from those of socialism. On the other hand, we are disappointed with the selection of partial truths made by the United States, "truths", such as the saying: "If you want peace you should be prepared for war", or "the winner is above law", or "strength is the most convincing argument," and so forth. When you listen to such miserable arguments, which history has long since rejected, you fell sorry for this great nation: What kind of short-sighted policy it is conducting?

Nevertheless, I do not think that we should make final pronouncements yet on the mood of the present U.S. Administration. It has frequently changed and I hope that this is possible even today. Recent public opinion polls in the United States suggest a drastic reduction in support for the military programs and expenditures of the White House. This is also confirmed by the numerous amendments to the military budget which were introduced by Congress and which seriously irritated the White House and the Pentagon. This is fully understandable, if we take into account the fact that military expenditures increasingly affect the vital interests of the people. The growing dissatisfaction with the general policy of the administration in the United States is an ever-intensifying process, in my opinion.

[Vasilkova] In your opinion, is there hope that a new Soviet-American summit meeting may take place?

[Arbatov] You see, there is a wise saying: "Politics is the art of the possible." We base our policy not upon illusions, but upon real possibilities. For a long time there was no possibility for us to conduct a dialogue with the United States. This dialogue is being actively conducted today. If both sides desire it, the meeting will not only take place, but will also produce concrete results. We must work for this opportunity. We think that a number of serious problems must be resolved at the meeting, problems connected with the main issues of USSR-U.S. relations. We have not given up hope in this respect.

The survival of mankind, and its prosperity and progress, as well are fully feasible goals. The necessary and obligatory pre-condition for transforming this goal into reality is to ensure relations of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. I would even say that there is no other alternative for mankind. The point is, we must either proceed along this path, or civilization will disappear from the face of the earth. We cannot, we have no right to choose the second alternative. Our common sense absolutely rejects this alternative.

TSVETOV: U.S. ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE BAN

LD102325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Sep 86

[From the "International Dairy" program; Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] A conference examining the functioning of the convention banning bacteriological weapons is continuing in Geneva. I want to ask political observer Vladimir Tsvetov to talk about the convention and the attitudes to it of the Soviet Union and the United States. From the first days of the work of the conference, one can already judge the positions of both the countries.

Indeed, the positions of the USSR and the United States have revealed themselves with the utmost clarity. But first I would like to say a few words about the convention itself, the functioning of which presenting is being examined at the conference in Geneva. The convention on banning the development, production, and accumulation of stocks of bacteriological, biological, and toxic weapons and on their destruction, was approved by the UN General Assembly in 1971. The convention went into force in 1975. As yet, this is the sole international legal document which bans an entire class of weapons of mass destruction. Despite the opposition of the United States, the General Assembly succeeded in adopting this document. A not inconsiderable role was played hereby scientists, who, on UN instructions, studied the lethal nature of bacteriological weapons and proved irrefutably that this weaponry, delivered by just one strategic bomber, is able to destroy everything living on an area of 100,000 sq. km.

The Soviet Union rigorously observes the convention. Our country does not have bacteriological, biological, or toxic weaponry, and it is not being developed. This defines the position of the Soviet delegation at the conference in Geneva. It proposes the strengthening of the convention in defining more precisely that its prohibiting clauses should apply to any micro-organisms, of both natural and artificial origin, which could be used as a weapon. Apart from this, the Soviet delegation calls, in the development of the convention, for the expansion of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of biological science, for the benefit of the world [mir] and progress.

However the U.S. side has a different position. Having falsely accused the Soviet Union of possessing bacteriological weapons -- there were no facts cited since they do not exist -- the U.S. delegation intends to attempt to strike at the convention itself, which, as the Americans stated, cannot protect against the threat of using bacteriological weapons and is therefore dead. The real cause for such a position lies in the following: If since 1949 and up to the time of the adoption of the convention, the United States conducted 239 atmospheric tests on bacteriological weapons, then after 1971 it did not bring itself to do this, but it continued laboratory development of bacteriological weapons; you see, verification [proverka] of them is not possible.

From time to time kthe United States took research beyond the confines of laboratories. In 1981, for example, it carried out a secret bacteriological attack on Cuba, spreading dengue fever on the island. In 1982 it used bacteriological weapons against partisans in Guatemala. Now the limits of laboratory work have become cramped for the United States. It wants to have a bacteriological Nevada, side by side with the nuclear one. It is for the sake of this that the United States has come up with the idea of undermining the convention banning bacteriological weapons. You have probably noticed, comrades, that the method for undermining an international legal document is known to you. Indeed, the United States intends by a similar method to abandon the SALT II treaty, which limits strategic weapons, and the treaty on antimissile defense. I think, however, that this time the United States dare not to do this, for otherwise it will set itself against the whole world. The convention will remain alive. The world community will not wish to give up the first and perhaps most effective international document hindering the expansion of the arms race. The convention serves as a convincing example of the fact that states can successfully resolve the problems of security and that real disarmament is not a utopia.

'EFFECTIVENESS' OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT VIEWED

PM101613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents A. Bovin, L. Shinkarev dispatch: "An Active Force of Today"]

[Text] Harare -- The Eighth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government has come to a close. The agenda is now to implement its decisions, on the one hand, and, on the other, to analyze the documents approved and the exchange of opinions.

The Harare conference was a jubilee. It marked the 25th anniversary of the movement. And this left its imprint on the course of the discussions. More solemn words were spoken than usual. There were more frequent digressions into history than usual. We will also make such a digression.

The documents of the 1961 Belgrade conference, which is rightly regarded as a most important landmark of the Nonaligned Movement, made no reference at all to this concept. It took years for the group of states which had declared itself to be a new, independent factor in world politics at the Belgrade conference to recognize itself precisely as an integral, unified movement, despite its inner diversity.

It took even longer for the Nonaligned Movement to become universal. The participants of the Belgrade conference consisted of 11 Asian, the same number of African, one Latin American, and two European states. Now 28 Asian, 50 African, 18 Latin American (Chile's membership seems to have been suspended), and 3 European countries, one state from Oceania, plus the PLO and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) are full members of the Nonaligned Movement. At the same time the number of observers has grown from 3 to 19 (10 states and 9 national and international organizations). The Nonaligned Movement's range of interests has broadened as the number of participants has grown. At first the struggle against colonialism was at the forefront. Now, however -- and this was stressed at the conference in Harare -- the Nonaligned Movement's sphere of interests includes every appreciable issue of world politics and the world economy.

In the course of 25 years, despite the inconsistency and wavering of its individual participants, the Nonaligned Movement has recommended itself as a peace-loving, progressive, anti-imperialist force playing an active role in the international arena. Peace, independence, and social progress -- these, perhaps are the three main dimensions in which the history of the movement should be regarded. And these political dimensions determined the content of the documents approved in Harare.

The political declaration clearly reflects the main direction of nonaligned policy and formulates the movement's position on an entire range of global and regional problems of world politics. It is an anti-imperialist position. Although in some specific instances (Afghanistan, for example) it is not followed through with enough consistency, the general impression does not change: the navigator of nonalignment has plotted its course correctly.

An appeal to the leaders of the USSR and the United States was approved at Harare. In this appeal the nonaligned countries voice their deep concern over the intensification of the nuclear arms race. Never before, the appeal points out, has mankind been so close to self-destruction. The choice today is not between war and peace but between life and death. This makes a choice in favor of peace and the prevention of nuclear war the main task of today.

The participants in the meeting urged the nuclear powers to make efforts to prevent a nuclear war. The document expressed the hope that the U.S. and USSR leaders will continue the dialogue they have begun in order to stop the arms race and reach real agreements in the disarmament sphere, including on the prevention of an arms race in space. The participants in the Harare meeting expressed the hope that the sides will begin negotiations with the aim of reaching agreement on a permanent nuclear test moratorium. This will meet with a positive response from the people of the world and make a great contribution to reducing the threat of nuclear arms proliferation.

A separate document sets out the program of struggle for the liberation of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa (RSA). Its content is sufficiently specific to serve -- given the political will of the movement's participants -- as a firm basis for bringing pressure to bear on Pretoria's racist regime. And finally, the economic declaration. It concentrates on what, in the opinion of the conference, is possible, feasible, and realistic in practice. One could argue as to whether economics is too far removed from politics here and from demands of a principled nature. But in the end the development of the Nonaligned Movement's foreign economic strategy is a matter for the nonaligned countries themselves.

Naturally there were differences during the final elaboration of the aforementioned documents, but they related to details and were overcome in a constructive spirit.

At the same time, one cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that there are a number of countries within the heterogeneous Nonaligned Movement which yield to pressure from imperialism and pursue a course totally to the liking of the West. This aroused sharp criticism in Harare, criticism which found reflection in particular in the speech by the Libyan leader, M. al-Qadhdhafi.

The dissatisfaction and discontent of a number of countries regarding the ineffectuality of decisions taken within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement are particularly noticeable when it comes to specific situations. The inability of the Nonaligned Movement to put an end to the 6-year-long war between two of the movement's members -- Iran and Iraq -- is usually cited as an example of the latter.

Of course, politics is the art of the possible. The majority of decisions taken by the UN General Assembly are not implemented. Does this mean that the United Nations must be dissolved? Obviously it does not. Even those UN decisions that are not implemented have great moral and political force, constantly alter world public opinion and impede imperialist forces' freedom of action. The same can be said of the Nonaligned Movement and its decisions.

It seems that the problems of the effectiveness and fruitfulness of decisions taken by the nonaligned countries will become exacerbated in the coming years. In fact, Harare moved the task of eliminating apartheid in southern Africa to the foreground. There is really no place for philosophical discussions here. Everything is clear: southern Africa must become free and the extreme obviousness of the problem lays bare the impotence of words, resolutions, and programs if they are not backed up by specific action.

The future of the Nonaligned Movement is inseparable from the unity and effectiveness of its actions. [paragraph continues]

Not further expansion of the movement -- although this is important, not the addition of new points in political and economic declarations, not the approval of new documents -- although this also is important, but the concentration of means and efforts on implementing its own decisions. This is all the more important today when imperialism is attempting to organize a broad counteroffensive against the forces of peace and social progress. In such conditions, consistent, persistent political efforts and unity of word and deed acquire particular significance. The very history, the very achievements of the Nonaligned Movement formulate the issue precisely thus.

AVIATION RESEARCHER ON COMBATING 'AIR PIRACY'

PM101326 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with Yu. N. Maleyev, chief of the Law of the Air Section of the State Scientific Research Institute for Civil Aviation, by V. Yunisov, under the Rubric "Authoritative Opinion": "Flight into a Prison Cell?" -- place and date not given; first paragraph is a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] The problem of combating air piracy is topical for all airlines in the world. On the eve of the scheduled 26th session of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] Assembly, we hear from Yu. N. Maleyev, chief of the Law of the Air Section of the State Scientific Research Institute for Civil Aviation.

[Yunisov] Yuriy Nikolayevich, what caused the inclusion of his question on the session's agenda? As far as is known, international measures to combat air piracy have been quite thoroughly elaborated. Are they not sufficient?

[Maleyev] Indeed, there are quite a large number of international documents. The questions of combating air piracy have been addressed at different times by the UN Security Council and General Assembly, the ICAO Air Navigation Commission and Legal Committee, and a number of other international oraganizations. Many states (including the USSR) have concluded bilateral agreements to combat aircraft hijacking. Appropriate provisions are also included in legal aid treaties and air communications agreements. Strict security measures are taken at airports and on board the aircraft belonging to all states. [passage omitted]

[Yunisov] Evidently it was the inadequacy of the Tokyo Convention's provisions regarding the illegal capture of aircraft that led to the conclusion of the Hague and Montreal Conventions?

[Maleyev] Perfectly correct. Even though the USSR was not an ICAO member until 1970, our country played an active part in the elaboration of the Hague Convention's provisions and later, being already an ICAO member, of the Montreal Convention, and we were among the first to ratify them. A certain role in this was played by the scandalous case of the 1970 hijacking of an Aeroflot aircraft by Brazinskas and his son and the death of stewardess Nadya Kurchenko at their hands (prior to this we had isolated cases of attempted hijacking). [passage omitted]

[Yunisov] Yuriy Nikolayevich, more than 120 countries operating civil aviation have signed the Tokyo, Hague, and Montreal Conventions and therefore either extradite pirates or punish them. But this, so to speak, indicates the inevitability of punishment after the crime. Evidently, greater importance attaches to preventing crimes at the "conception" stage. [paragraph continues]

What security measures are being taken by countries to ensure the total nonexistence of these crimes because, after all, the pirates may be absolutely illiterate and ignorant of international law?

[Maleyev] I agree. In this regard all countries have thoroughly elaborated organizational, technical, and operational security measures at airports and on board aircraft. I must say: These demands are very effective when they are meticulously observed by the appropriate personnel. Indeed, one of the tasks of the forthcoming ICAO Assembly session is to further improve these measures.

Paramount importance is attached in the Soviet Union to the question of ensuring and protecting the life and health of passengers and crew and the security of air transportation. A uniform flight safety program has been elaborated, special services responsible for its implementation have been set up, and numerous measures to prevent piracy are being applied in airports.

[Yunisov] On the eve of the ICAO Assembly session, paramount importance is attached to our state's general stance on combating "air piracy." What can you say on this question? After all, the efficiency of international cooperation in this sphere depends on the stance of states as a whole.

[Maleyev] Our state consistently advocates the adoption of most severe measures against "air pirates." We continue to believe that the most effective measure in this respect would be the consolidation of the principle of the mandatory extradition of such persons in international law. At the same time, we are prepared to play a positive part in the elaboration of any other measures meeting the fundamental provision of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress. The report specifically says: "Crises and conflicts provide favorable soil for international terrorism. Undeclared wars, export of counterrevolution in all its forms, political assassinations, hostage taking, aircraft hijacking, and explosions in streets, airports, and railway stations -- these are the disgusting face of terrorism, and those who inspire it to try to cover it up with all sort of cynical fabrications. The USSR rejects terrorism in principle and is prepared to cooperate actively with other states to eradicate it." There is no social base for "international terrorism" in our country. But, in parallel with combating ordinary criminals in our country who occasionally resort to aircraft higjacking, we are prepared to cooperate actively with other states in eradicating "air piracy" also on its broader scale, no matter what motives may be behind it.

[Yunisov] Our readers are keenly interested in the cases of harsh punishment meted by foreign courts to the hijackers of Aeroflot aircraft.

[Maleyev] A relevant example is provided by a Turkish court's decision on 8 July 1983. The result of the hearing of the case of two individuals who hijacked an Aeroflot aircraft to Sinop was a punishment of 9 and 8 years' imprisonment with payment of court costs and reparation for material damage caused to Aeroflot through the aircraft hijacking.

...A monument to Nadya Kurchenko, who died at the hands of the Brazinskas criminals, stands in Sukhumi. We remember the brave girl. We lay flowers to her memory and hope that the skies will be peaceful and flights safe in the future.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR CSCE PROCESS

PM100918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Biryukov "Commentator's Column": "A Test for Europe"]

[Text] Fully aware of the realities of the nuclear age, the Warsaw Pact countries are jointly carrying out persistent, purposeful, and patient work in the international arena in order to achieve a fundamental turnabout for the better in the present complex and contradictory situation.

The clouds of military threat are gathering above the earth. But the potential of peace is more active and more powerful than ever before. The socialist community consistently strives to make the political dialogue between states with different social systems as specific and as fruitful as possible, and puts forward, one after the other, important and constructive initiatives for the strengthening of peace. A growing influence on the development of the world situation is exerted by the idea, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, of creating an all-embracing system of international security covering the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres.

The fraternal states are particularly concerned about Europe, where vast quantities of weapons have been accumulated. The socialist community countries perceive the utmost strengthening of security and cooperation on our continent as one of the central tasks of their foreign policy. This is why they devoted and continued to devote so much energy to the development of the all-European process which began with the Helsinki Final Act.

Now all people of goodwill expect weighty positive results from the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which was convened on the socialist countries' initiative and whose first stage is approaching conclusion.

Deputy foreign ministers from Warsaw Pact states gathered a few days ago in the capital of people's Poland. They discussed questions of preparations for the forthcoming November meeting of CSCE states in Vienna with a view to assisting in its successful holding. This approach by the socialist countries reflects a readiness to continue to help the further balanced development of the all-European process in all spheres of cooperation envisaged by the Helsinki Final Act.

Will the forthcoming Vienna meeting signify a turn for the better in East-West relations? This is a question of fundamental importance. Everything indicates that the socialist countries are honestly striving for precisely such a result. We perceive a growing interest in positive changes among a number of other participants in the all-European process.

Unfortunately, however, there are also forces which would not be averse to turning any hall of negotiations into an arena of confrontation for the sake of selfish schemes, preparations for war, and even anticommunist extremism.

But the roots of all-European detente are strong and firm. Europe has sufficient experience and common sense to give an honorable reply to the challenge of the age.

DANILOFF AFFAIR RECALLS CIA 'SUBVERSION'

LD110953 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0856 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep (TASS) -- Attempting to distract public attention from the most important international problems connected with the necessity of curbing the arms race, certain circles in the United States continue to fan up the noise around the "Nicholas Daniloff affair." He is a U.S. citizen. Making use of his status as a foreign correspondent in the USSR, he engaged in spying, gathering by various means secret information to use it to the detriment of the national interests of the USSR. The result of this hulabaloo is diametrically opposed to what its instigators count upon: The question of subversive activities of U.S. special services and, above all, of the CIA, this center of espionage and subversion, is again brought to the forefront. What, then, does the CIA represent today?

There has been no comparable period in U.S. history as at present, in which the U.S. "intelligence-gathering community" experiences a boom, coinciding with the tenure of the current Republican administration which has taken a course aimed at "a direct confrontation" with the socialist world. The first preelection program of the Republican Party, put forward in 1980, presaged a comprehensive activization and enhancement of the role of this "community" and its nucleus, the CIA.

According to the British publicist B. Freemantle, quoted in his book "The CIA" (New York, 1984), the total expenditure of the "intelligence community," of which the CIA is the core, amounted to no less than $10 billion annually even at the beginning of the eighties; now it is up to $24 billion.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are the main target for the CIA's subversive activity. The secret services of the United States and of a number of other NATO countries embark upon persistent attempts to compromise the domestic and foreign policies of the socialist states, aiming at undermining their economies. Also, they try to get hold of their political, military, economic and scientific-technological secrets, and they attempt to penetrate institutions of state, important military installations and research institutions. It is appropriate to recall that it was the CIA that in the past directed counterrevolutionary actions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and that nurtured and financed the Polish counterrevolution. "After Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia there will be other attempts, and no end to these is in sight", H. Sonnenfeld, former U.S. State Department staffer and a U.S. political expert, has frankly stated.

Although the spearhead of the "crusade" proclaimed by the U.S. imperialist circles is directed against socialism, this approach has a much broader social and geographical direction. Over 200 centers, each of which in its turn is backed up by numerous "bases" and "branches" -- such is the CIA's network in Western Europe. One of the CIA's most important tasks -- this "most dangerous mafia of the 20th century," as Fidel Castro accurately expressed it -- is the suppression, in conjunction with the Pentagon, of the revolutionary and national-liberation movements, the implementation of open and secret subversive operations against the countries and peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Over $1 Billion -- that is the sum Washington has already spent on waging an undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan. The extent of the underclared war that Washington unleashed in 1980 against another sovereign state -- Nicaragua -- is being widened. As Daniel Ortega, the president of Nicaragua, stated in April 1986 in an interview with the Mexican NOTIMEX agency, at least 11,000 Nicaraguans have been killed in the past 5 years through the fault of Washington.

The CIA has spent over $100 million to arm the terrorist UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] -- gangs operating on the territory of People's Angola. The preparation of bandit sorties against Libya, support for rebel groupings in Mozambique, the aggravation of national enmity in India, the sending of Pol Pot's remnants to the territory of independent Cambodia -- such are only some of the criminal actions that make up the CIA "service record." The former CIA employee J. Stockwell, author of the book "In Search of Enemies," bears witness that since 1961 some 3 million people became victims of the CIA's "secret wars" in the developing countries alone!

There is nothing which, sooner or later will not come out, says a well known saying. It is, for instance, well known how U.S. special services carefully prepared such subversive operations, as, let us say, the South Korean "Boeing" incursion into the USSR's airspace, or else an attempt on the life of the pope, in which the complicity of socialist Bulgaria was alleged. The most experienced specialists of U.S. special services, experts in subversion, toiled and toiled on not only carrying out these criminal operations, but also on covering up the traces of those who had organized them. Nothing came of it! The criminal tracks of the CIA and of other U.S. special services are laid bare time and again for all the world to see. The angry indignation and protests of international community are a response to the activities of those who have turned terrorism and acts of subversion, killings and espionage, into the key factors of their aggressive foreign policy.

PRESS CITED ON JOURNALISTS LINKS WITH CIA

LD101539 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sep 10 (TASS) -- The U.S. special services makes large-scale, active use of American journalists in espionage. William Colby, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, was forced to admit this. "I made use of journalists in the capacity of my agents," he told the WASHINGTON TIMES. "They helped considerably in the gathering of information which was inaccessible to officials in foreign states."

It should be noted that in 1977, in the wake of the major Watergate political scandal, the CIA was obliged to scale down somewhat the recruitment of press workers to undertake intelligence missions. Under pressure from Congress, "rules" were adopted at Langley, the headquarters of the spy agency, which supposedly forbade its employees from "establishing any relations with staff or freelance journalists accredited in any American information service, periodical publication, radio and television network or station, for purposes of conducting any intelligence activity." As CIA staff admit, however, these "rules" remained rules only on paper. In particular, (Sharon Foster) [name as received] a representative of the CIA, has stated openly that these measures do not prevent her agency from getting information from American and foreign journalists. This was confirmed by THE WASHINGTON TIMES, a paper close to the White House, when it noted: "The CIA is permitted to maintain links with journalists who, of their own free will, make contact with the CIA to pass on information of interest to intelligence and counterintelligence."

On several occasions material has appeared in the American press exposing the unseemly connection between the special services and the U.S. mass media.

According to data in the magazine ROLLING STONE, in the last 25 years at least 400 staff members of such leading information media as the television company CBS, the NEW YORK TIMES, and TIME and NEWSWEEK magazines have fulfilled tasks for the Langley bosses. The NEW YORK TIMES admits that the CIA has used journalists in many different roles -- from couriers to undercover employees, who have run other intelligence agents. This is by no means coincidental. As the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS has noted, the present CIA chief is an ardent supporter of journalists undertaking espionage missions.

BUSH MAKES 'OMINOUS' STATEMENT ON LIBYA

LD101335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 10 Sep 86

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Yevgenily Grachev]

[Excerpts] Alarming reports are coming in from the Near East. News agencies and political observers believe that the United States is preparing another armed provocation against Libya. [passage omitted]

Against the background of military preparations, the words of the U.S. Vice President Bush sound ominous. He stated outright that the U.S. Armed Forces are ready to carry out another attack on Libya. Without mincing words, Bush stated, and I quote, we already have inflicted a strike and we will undoutedly inflict another one if it should prove necessary. I believe there is no need to comment on this statement. It is said too strongly. We will only note that Washington is masking its aggressive plans with regard to a sovereign Arab state with inventions about alleged Libyan complicity in terrorism. Lies and slander are essential to the U.S. bosses in order to justify the true aim of the aggression that is being prepared; namely, to bring the Libyan people to their knees.

Remarks Termed 'Open Threats'

LD091549 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 9 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush made open threats against Libya. Speaking in Mount Vernon, Illinois, he said that the United States was ready to stage another attack on that Arab country.

Bush reiterated Washington's unfounded inventions concerning the alleged involvement of Libya in terrorism and tried in every way to justify the bandit U.S. aggression staged against Libya last Arpil. At that time innocent civilians had died during a barbaric air bombing of Libyan cities. Washington's campaign of blackmail and threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is escalating against the backdrop of aggressive preparations conducted by the U.S. Navy and the Air Force.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TALYZIN'S VISIT TO PRC

Attends Banquet

OW101144 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Yao Yilin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council of China, gave a banquet on 8 September in honor of Talyzin, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and his entourage, who were in China on an official visit.

Yao Yilin and Talyzin both noted in their speeches the positive changes in the recent years in the relations between the Soviet Union and China. They expressed satisfaction at the development of mutually beneficial ties and contacts in various fields and the vigorous growth of economic and trade cooperation between their two countries.

Yao Yilin said: However, as of now, what we have done is not compatible with the tremendous potential of our two great neighboring powers. He said: We need to do a great deal of work and we should do so.

Talyzin noted in his speech that there have been increasing contacts between Soviet and Chinese state and political officials through dialogues that are frank and sincere, and practical and realistic. These have been conducive to the two countries' active efforts to explore ways to expand mutually beneficial cooperation between them. In accordance with the policy formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union will continue to take positive action so that the relations between the Soviet Union and China will increase sharply and become lasting and good-neighborly as are characteristic of the relations between two great socialist countries. And the traditional friendship between the Soviet people and the Chinese people will be strengthened.

Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the Soviet Union is willing to hold very serious and earnest discussions with China, at any time and any level, about the additional measures to be taken for establishing good-neighborly relations. The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the Soviet Union's position is to maintain honest, frank and sincere relations with all socialist countries and have comradely exchanges with them.

We are happy to see every step taken and all progress made by the socialist countries on the road to closer relations. The Soviet Union understands and respects China's goal of modernization and building a socialist society worthy of its great people. Everything shows that our tasks are similar to China's. We need to study, as soon as possible, how to use all of the enormous potentials of the socialist system to create peaceful conditions that are most favorable to ensuring accelerated social and economic development. [Words indistinct] will be useful to making more effective and reasonable use of our superiority in our geographic positon as neighbors to each other and in our mutually complimentary economies.

We note with satisfaction that Soviet-Chinese economic ties have started to develop in a more dynamic manner recently. This proves that both sides are interested in further deepening mutual cooperation. There are many objective possibilities for us to attain this goal.

No doubt, these possibilities are not limited to direct barter. We are prepared to make use of new possibilities on a broader scale for economic cooperation, joint exploration of natural resources and a more active exchange of achievements in science and technology, including the latest development in space probes.

All this should serve the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and promote the good-neighborly atmosphere of the relations between our two countries. The Soviet people sincerely want to live in peace and friendship with the people of socialist China, our great neighbor. We are convinced that there are many objective (?prerequisites) for us to broaden the scope of mutual understanding.

Comrade Talyzin said: Steady progress in the relations between the Soviet Union and China, along the road of friendship and good-neighborliness, and their all-round cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit will coincide with the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and China, serve to improve the international situation and increase the role of socialism in world affairs and strengthen the cause of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

Talks With Yao Yilin

OW110739 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] At the Great Hall of the People on 9 September, Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission, and candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, held talks with Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin. Both sides exchanged information on socialist construction in their respective countries and conducted specific discussions on many aspects of Soviet-Chinese relations. Both sides noted with satisfaction the rapid progress made in strengthening cooperation between the two countries. They also made a positive appraisal of the agreements that are presently being implemented. They pointed out: In an effort to strengthen the ties between the two countries,both sides need to further expand bilateral relations in trade, economy, science, technology, and culture. Thus, efforts must be made to effectively exploit all possibilities and create the necessary conditions. Both sides expressed the belief that Talyzin's visit is conducive to improving Sino-Chinese relations and promoting the cause of peace and socialism of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The meeting between Talyzin and Yao Yilin was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Also attending the meeting were Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, other members of Talyzin's entourage, as well as Soviet Ambassador to China Troyanovskiy.

On the same day, Talyzin also met with Song Ping, Chinese state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission. Both sides pointed out: As far as socialist nations promoting a planned economy are concerned, it is of great significance for them to exchange the views of their planning departments in handling various economic tasks. Both sides hope that direct ties can be established between the Soviet State Planning Commission and the Chinese State Planning Commission. It was pointed out at the meeting that this will be conducive to economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and China.

Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, also held talks with Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade. They discussed various issues with regard to the expansion of Soviet-Chinese economic relations. Talyzin and his party also visited the Evergreen township in suburban Beijing where he asked questions on agricultural production and local industries.

Continues Talks

LD101954 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1823 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (TASS) -- At the House of the People's Assemblies, where the Chinese National People's Congress is situated, talks were continued today between Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission, and Yao Yilin, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the PRC State Council.

The sides concentrated their attention on the prospects for the development of economic, commercial, and scientific-technical links. The expediency was noted of using new forms of cooperation in the future including joint industrial production, the creation of joint enterprises, and so forth. Specific considerations were expressed in this regard. Questions were examined relating to using all the advantages of the neighboring geographical position of the two socialist states and the historically existing mutually complementary character of the economies of the USSR and the PRC for the further development of bilateral cooperation.

A number of Soviet-Chinese documents were signed on the same day. An agreement on planning cooperation between the USSR State Planning Commission and the PRC State Planning Commission was signed by Nikolay Talyzin and by Song Ping, member of the PRC State Council and chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission. Igor Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister and Qian Qichen, PRC deputy foreign minister, set the seal with their signatures on a consular agreement between the USSR and the PRC.

A number of documents were also signed regarding additional supplies for the period 1986-1990 to the PRC of Soviet industrial products in exchange for Chinese agricultural produce, and also on matters of transport related to providing for foreign trade turnover.

Present at the document-signing ceremony were Yao Yilin, other Chinese officials, USSR Minister Mikhail Busygin, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and senior workers from a number of ministries and departments accompanying Nikolay Talyzin on his trip. Oleg Troyanovskiy, the USSR ambassador in the PRC, was also present.

Today Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and premier of the PRC State Council, received Nikolay Talyzin and those accompanying him in the PRC, in the Zhongnanhai. Nikolay Talyzin conveyed to Zhao Ziyang a message from Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During their conversation the head of the Chinese Governoment noted the fruitful nature of the talks that had been held in the course of N.V. Talyzin's visit, and stressed the important significance of the Soviet-Chinese documents that had been signed, which are intended to promote further expansion in mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and PRC in various fields.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the course of implementation of the existing bilateral accords and at the increasing role of the Soviet-Chinese commission for the development of bilateral economic, commercial, and scientific-and-technological cooperation. Oleg Troyanovskiy, the ambassador of the USSR in the PRC, took part in the meeting.

That same day there was a meeting between Nikolay Talyzin and Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is chairman of the Chinese part of the Soviet-Chinese commission on economic, commercial, and scientific-and-technological cooperation. During the conversation in the USSR and PRC and on the prospects for bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Nikolay Talyzin laid a wreath to the monument to the people's heroes on Tienanmen Square.

In the evening there was a reception at the USSR Embassy to mark Nikolay Talyzin's visit. It was attended by Yao Yilin, Song Ping and other Chinese officials.

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION ENDS KHABAROVSK VISIT

OW100615 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation from the Heilongjiang provincial branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association concluded its visit to the Soviet city of Khabarovsk.

(Wang Luyun), head of the delegation, said: This visit is an important step in developing friendly ties between border areas of the two countries. We have a traditional, long-standing relationship between us, which has been raised to a new level in recent years. There is a marked increase in our trade along the border, and the exchange of visits by the two countries' delegations has become more frequent than before. In the Vladivostok speech by Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, we can see new prospects for such cooperation.

PRC MAGAZINE REPORTS ON CHINESE-SOVIET TRADE

LD092051 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 9 TASS -- The magazine "LIAOWANG" writes about favourable prospects and ample opportunities in further advancing Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties and cooperation.

Trade between the two countries in the last five years has topped overall Soviet-Chinese trade in the previous ten years. Foreign trade ties are built on the basis of mutual benefit and the structure of export-import goods is determined in keeping with the mutual complement principle.

The Soviet-Chinese documents: A trade and payments agreement for 1986-1990 and an agreement on economic and technological cooperation in building and retooling industrial projects in the People's Republic of China, signed in Moscow last year, have become a considerable factor of expediting trade and economic cooperation. They ensure a stable development of relations between the two countries in these areas. Work to implement those agreements went off to a good start this year.

The volume of border trade among Chinese provinces and autonomous regions and a number of areas of the Soviet Union adjacent to them also grows. Transportation of goods between the two countries have become by far more stable and now involve a greater variety of merchandise.

Pointing out the successes achieved, the magazine writes that there are great prospects and untapped reserves in developing and extending trade and economic cooperation.

PRC HOPES FOR S&T COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD092302 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Marat Abulkhatin reports:

The book "The Policy of the People's Republic of China in Science and Technology" ("The White Paper") has been issued here by the publishing house of scientific and technical literature. In the book there are several sections on the history of the development of science and technology in China, the guidelines and the tasks of scientific research work in the country. The book also deals with the main problems of development of natural and applied sciences in the current five year plan period, the training of scientific cadres and specialists.

In China now there are 4,690 scientific research institutes and experimental design bureaus engaged in scientific research in various areas, involving more than 770,000 people, among them 231,000 scientists and engineers.

The State Committee for Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China held a press conference today on the occasion of the publication of the "white paper". At the press conference it was noted that the government of the People's Republic of China in the current five year period (1986-1990) will concentrate its main efforts on elaborating 76 priority projects in four areas: raw material and aviation industry, energetics and communications. Several thousand million yuan are planned to be allocated for scientific research work.

The People's Republic of China highly appraises the Soviet Union's accomplishments in the development of science and technology, it was noted at the press conference. China wishes development of cooperation with the USSR above all in mathematics, physics, geophysics, oil and gas processing technology, a number of other areas, said a representative of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S JAPAN SDI STATEMENT CITED

LD111046 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 11 Sep 86

["Statement by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- Today the ambassador of Japan to the USSR was summoned to the USSR ministry of Foreign Affairs where the following statement was made to him:

"Recently the Government of Japan announced a decision to enter into negotiations with the U.S. Administration about Japan's participation in the realization of the U.S. SDI program. Thereby a practical step was taken toward drawing Japan into the implementation of the U.S. plans aimed at developing space strike weapons and at transferring the arms race to outer space. The Japanese Government's allusions to the ostensibly defensive nature of research under the SDI cannot be recognized as convincing. A large-scale anti-missile defense system with space-based elements, which is being developed under the SDI program, is part and parcel of a unified offensive complex the purpose of which is to ensure military superiority for the United States. The emergence of such a system would give a new impulse to the arms race in all directions, primarily to the build-up and sophistication of nuclear arsenals. The American plans still further complicate the entire process of real disarmament while attempts at implementing them, as the Soviet Union has repeatedly warned, are leading to destabilization of the strategic situation, which is fraught with extremely dangerous and, possibly, irreversible consequences.

"It is also clear that the development of space strike weapons is by no means a way to ensure scientific and technological progress, as is being unfoundedly asserted by some people in Japan, but, on the contrary, is the siphoning off of colossal intellectual and material resources from a solution to the urgent problems facing mankind. The decision taken by the Japanese Government obviously runs counter to its statements about readiness to act for the purposes of strengthening peace, easing international tension, and promoting progress in the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms. Neither does Japan's participation in the SDI tally with its officially proclaimed three non-nuclear principles, as well as with Tokyo's declared defence concept of the country's military policy. Moreover, it objectively creates a qualitatively new channel for the realisation of the U.S. militarist designs to turn the Far East and the entire Asian-Pacific region, where Japan is situated, into a sphere of increased military confrontation."

"The consent to join Japanese economic, scientific and technical potential to the U.S. "star wars" program cannot be viewed otherwise than an evidence of Japan's further involvement in the U.S. military-strategic plans. The Japanene Government bears responsibility for possible dangerous consequences of such policy. This, of course, cannot but have a negative effect on Soviet-Japanese relations. One would like to hope that the Japanese side will give due attention to this address and will draw practical conclusions which will really confirm its statements in favour of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race. Only such a stand would meet the interests of all peoples, including those of the Japanese one".

The ambassador said that the statement would be immediately delivered to the Government of Japan.

COMMENTARY SAYS JAPAN SDI DECISION 'NO SURPRISE'

OW100425 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" Program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] A report from Japan comes as no surprise to people constantly following international events. The Japanese Government today officially decided to participate in the U.S. star wars program. This was announced by Masaharu Gotoda, secretary general of the Cabinet, after a Cabinet meeting. I say that this is not some kind of extraordinary revelation, comrades, because the decision adopted by Japan is not, strictly speaking, a surprise. Things were leading up to it, although little by little and without haste This is not because of certain peculiarities of the Japanese but the result of absolutely precise calculations. Observers have long said that Nakasone favors the militarization of space. He dragged his feet because, first, he wanted to carry out elections, and only then to officially put on Washington's militarist harness. We should not forget, of course, that the land of the rising sun and its people lived through Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Nakasone could not fail to consider the antiwar and antinuclear sentiments of most Japanese people. Time was needed to prepare public opinion.

Hence, the decision to join the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] was preceded by a lengthy propagandist and political preparation. At first the Japanese premier -- besides he was the first among the leaders of the Western countries to do so -- expressed understanding of the U.S. star wars program. After some time the ruling clique announced that participation in this program does not contradict the 1969 parliamentary resolution limiting space research to purely peaceful purposes. At the same time the scientific and technical advantages to Tokyo resulting from its participation in the Pentagon's space project were lauded high and low and its dangerous militarist essence concealed. Now the decision has been adopted. You could say that the green light has been switched on for the participation of private companies in star wars, but apparently government scientific and technical organizations will follow suit. Gotoda's statement has again reiterated the tiresome and ludicrous arguments of the Reagan administration that SDI is supposedly aimed at radically reducing nuclear arms. Now, strictly speaking, there is no cause for surprise, for having agreed to take part in the militarization of space the Japanese generals are forced to dance to the American military flute. And, I should say, this flute is getting louder and louder. Yesterday in Hawaii Kurihara, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, who was concluding his visit to the United States, met Admiral Hayes, commander of U.S. military forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. The press notes that during this meeting frank appeals to Japan to increase its military efforts in the framework of the aggressive U.S. strategy in this region were voiced Hayes simply insisted that the Japanese Government allocate additional funds for the maintenance of the 50,000-strong U.S. expeditionary force presently deployed in Japan, and demanded that the new aerodrome to be used for training purposes by U.S. Seventh Fleet carrier aircraft be made available to the Pentagon at an early date. It should be noted that throughout his visit to the United States both U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Vice President Bush, and other administration leaders, as a matter of fact, called on Tokyo with unprecedented harshness, as the YOMIURI newspaper reported, to take new steps towards militarization. Kurihara, according to reports, accepted these demands with understanding, and this understanding is being confirmed with concrete actions. The Japanese Defense Agency has at any rate requested military allocations for the next financial year that considerably exceed the agency's budget for this year.

REPORT ON USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS BY DRA REBELS

PM101230 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Own correspondent D. Meshchaninov dispatch: "Afghanistan: Poisoners of Wells. The West Supplies the Dushmans With Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Kabul -- The Western special services are supplying the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble not only with conventional but also with chemical weapons. Tangible proof of this is provided by exhibits at the display of material captured by the DRA Armed Forces in Kabul, Lowgar, and Vardak Provinces in literally the last few days. They include larger-caliber machine guns and submachine guns, mortars and grenades, shells of different calibers, and antiaircraft missiles including British "Blue Point" surface-to-air type missiles. A special type of weapon is also among them: Various kinds of mines and grenades charged with toxins.

Chemical weapons started reaching the dushmans from across the border with Pakistan in 1980, Colonel Mohammad Nazem, chief of the DRA Defense Ministry Chemical Service, said. Gangs armed with U.S. -made CS gas grenades were first reported in the vicinity of Herat in March of that year. A month later these very same grenades, similar to tin cans in appearance, were used by dushmans in Herat itself against people's militia staffers.

Soon after the rout of a gang led by Alia Kayvan, known by the nickname Gonda -- Phalange -- in the region of Khowst, unusual pencil boxes containing 30 gray tablets each were discovered in secret caches. It was established that they were made of the powerful toxic substance "Phostoxin," designed to poison water sources and to contaminate foodstuffs. It is obvious that Gonda did not acquire the tablets from some peddler in Peshawar's "black market." The poison was made by professional "chemists" in the United States, evidence of which was provided by the packaging and the markings on the pencil boxes.

In 1982 the dushmans used toxins to commit a disgusting atrocity in the capital. About 100 young girls, students at a lyceum in the capital, were brought to a Kabul hospital suffering from acute poisoning. It was ascertained that the bandits had demanded that they boycott their studies and, when this did not happen, had poured poison into the school's drinking water tanks. Fourteen girls died a painful death and dozens more remained invalids for life. I was well aware of this terririst action. I asked whether there have been any instances of toxins being used in combat.

There have been some cases, M. (Nazem) replied. For example, Colonel Rahmatullah's unit was subjected to direct chemical attack in Nangarhar Province in 1984. In an attempt to break out of encirclement, the gang released four mines charged with toxins. The dushmans failed to breakout, but several fighters from Rahmatullah's subunit were affected. Their symptoms were weeding, asphyxia, violent retching, and loss of hearing within approximately 1 hour -- typical symptoms of a chemical strike.

It was in 1984 that mines, grenades, and bullets charged with chemical substances started arriving in Pakistan from the United States and some other Western countries in larger quantities than before, according to testimony by former counterrevolutionaries who voluntariy switched to the side of the people's government. The weapons were later sent on to Afghanistan, where they were intended to be used both against the DRA Armed Forces and against the civilian population.

Furthermore, counterrevolutionary leaders entrenched in Pakistan demanded that their "fighters" sent to Afghanistan not only use chemical weapons but also gather factual data on the results of their use. Photographs of the victims of toxins, tape recordings of eyewitness testimony, and samples of contaminated water and soil were to be sent back to Peshawar. In order to obtain more detailed and convincing "data," the dushmans were instructed not to spare the civilian population.

The counterrevolution was thus planning not only to damage Afghanistan's national economy and population, but also to present its own crimes as "incontrovertible proof" of the use of toxins by the Afghan Army and the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops. The bandits' leaders have not abandoned these plans even now. Evidence of this can be seen in the chemical weapons captured during recent combat operations and in documents in the possession of DRA State Security organs.

Rabbani, leader of the "Islamic Association of Afghanistan," is displeased with the fact that his subordinates in Herat Province have hitherto failed to supply evidence of the use of toxins by the Afghan Army and the Soviet forces. But where is this evidence to be found when it sumply does not exist. On the other hand, there is plentiful evidence that the counterrevolutionaries are being supplied with modern chemical weapons. The captured materiel stamped "Made in"...the United States, Britain, and the FRG offers tangible evidence against those who are behind the dushmans.

While one of the most topical questions of our time -- the banning and destruction of chemical weapons -- is being discussed both in the United Nations and at other international forums, the United States and some other Western countries are supplying these deadly weapons to the dushmans, who are waging an undeclared war against their own people.

Such is the truth, and no "tribunals," "hearings," and "trials" of the DRA, organized for the purpose of falsifying the facts, can cover up the Western countries' complicity in the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan or hide the truth from the broad strata of the international public.

SAVOY: DUSHMANS 'INCAPABLE' OF RESISTANCE

LD111034 MOscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Station correspondent Boris Savoy Dan dispatch from Kabul]

[Text] Practically every issue of the Afghan newspapers carry reports on successful operations conducted recently by the DRA Armed Forces against the counterrevolutionary rabble. It was told in the Ministry of Defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that the counterrevolution has suffered significant lossed in 60 areas of the country. Many dushman gangs have ceased to exist altogether, others are hiding in the mountains. It would still be hasty to say that the counterrevolution has been crushed completely and finally, but it is already incapable of putting up any organized resistance to the Republic's Armed Forces. An increasingd number of members of the counterrevolutionary gangs, who have been drawn into the struggle against their own people through mendacious propaganda are becoming aware of that. Over the past few years, tens of thousands of deceived, intimidated Afghans, having realized the true nature of the April Revolution and the futility of further struggle against the people's power, laid their arms down and joined forces of revolution.

Recently, for instance, in the district of Yazir in the province in Herat, precisely that was done by former dushmans of a gang which belonged to the organization of Islamic Society of Afghanistan.

PAKISTANI POLITICIAN ENDS VISIT, RETURNS HOME

PM091138 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Evaluation"]

[Text] Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of the National Democratic Party and a prominent Pakistani social and political figure, left Moscow on 1 September after visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee of AAPSO. The guest was received by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Meetings and conversations were also held at the Soviet Committee of AAPSO, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, ANP, and the Friendship of the Peoples University named for P. Lumumba. A. Wali Khan described the Pakistani national patriotic forces' struggle for the restoration of democracy in the country and the Pakistani people's sincere desire to develop and strengthen the friendship and broad cooperation with the peoples of the USSR. He rated highly the Soviet Union's consistent and constructive policy of preserving peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe. A.W. Khan visited Leningrad, Tashkent, and Samarkand in addition to Moscow.

Addresses Jirgah

PM101016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Firm Support"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Sep -- I am convinced that the Afghan people and the DRA leadership want peace, Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of the opposition National Democratic Party of Pakistan, stated when addressing a jirgah of elders and representatives of various tribes held in the Afghan capital. All the statements and documents issued by the PDPA and the DRA Government, he said, stress that the situation surrounding Afghanistan must be settled by negotiation. The stance adopted by Afghanistan at the Geneva talks convinces us even more of its desire for a political solution.

A. Wali Khan charged American imperialism and Pakistan's military regime with continuing an undeclared war against Afghanistan and interfering in its international affairs. He urged all duped Afghans to return home and make their contribution to the cause of the April Revolution.

COMMENTARY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

LD091343 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- Follows commentary by Ilya Maslennikov, TASS political analyst:

The Soviet people are celebrating the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria as a festival of friendship and fraternity of the two brother peoples. Celebration meetings of Soviet public have been held in many cities and at enterprises -- collective members of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society. Their participants stress that the achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people in building developed socialism are a source of gratification for Soviet people, who sincerely wish their time-tested friends fresh major achievements in all fields of life.

It is pointed out at the meetings that Soviet-Bulgarian relations are invariably built on the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the basis of the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty of friendship and cooperation, on the joint documents outlines the main areas of political, economic and cultural cooperation. Our countries actively cooperate within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The economic and scientific and technical ties between the two countries have reached an unprecedented scope.

The mutual foreign trade turnover runs into thousands of millions roubles a year. The long-term programme for economic and scientific technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period ending in 2000 as well as agreements on the developoment of ties in various branches of the economy have inscribed a new page in the history of the development and deepening of mutual contacts. They provide, in particular, for direct ties between scientific-production amalagamations and industrial enterprises and institutions of higher learning as a priority trend in the development of cooperation. The Soviet Union and People's Bulgaria take an active part in the implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific-technical progress of the CMEA member countries.

The Soviet people highly value socialist Bulgaria's great contribution to strengthening the socialist community, to implementing the policy jointly outlined by the fraternal countries of putting an end to the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. It is pointed out with satisfaction in the USSR that the Soviet peace initiatives meet with full support of the whole Bulgarian people. The constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, her vigorous efforts to develop goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans, turn that region into a zone of peace, free from nuclear and chemical weapons, meet with broad support in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

On socialist Bulgaria's national holiday, Soviet people reaffirm their determination to strengthen further fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Bulgarian people, make a contribution to the implementation of the general line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian Communist Party for a drawing closer of the two countries in all fields of public life.

ARTICLE VIEWS EXPLOSION AT U.S. W. BERLIN BASE

PM101456 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Chursin article: "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] West Berlin -- ...The muffled sound of an explosion, the ground shook, windows rattled. Sirens howled at once, and ambulances, fire-fighting vehicles, and police cars screamed by. But they just halted before locked gates. Only some while later were doctors allowed at the scene of the incident. The explosion occurred in the grounds of U.S. military installation in West Berlin -- from far away one can see the antenna domes, barbed wire on top of the walls, and warning signs. It is here, at the edge of West Berlin and almost on top of the actual border with the GDR, that a U.S. Army monitoring station has spun its spider's web.

Representatives of the U.S. military administration in West Berlin tried to pretend that nothing serious had taken place. But how is it possible to speak about some "unfortunate accident" when the explosion resulted in injuries to 34 monitoring station staffers and damage to one of its buildings? Answers still had to be given to these and other quite impartial questions. It came to light that a special machine for the destruction of secret documents had exploded in the course of trials. The incident at the U.S. military installation in West Berlin is far from an isolated case. A Pershing-2 missile caught fire at the Mutlangen military base (FRG), a U.S. Air Force aircraft "lost" a bomb while flying over densely populated territory....

The West Berlin public and representatives of the antiwar movement express serious concern in connection with the explosion at the military installation. For example. S. Stein, one of the leaders of the district organization of West Berlin communists, stated only: "The explosion clearly showed the danger of siting military bases and ammunition dumps in overpopulated urban districts. This is further confirmation that the U.S. military administration is not protection, but a real threat for the West Berlin population. It would be sufficient to only heed the Soviet Union's peace-loving voice and meet its peace initiatives halfway to make the mountains of weapons and all kinds of military installations unnecessary!"

People in the West are asking the following question with growing frequency: Who really needs all these missiles, bases, and monitoring stations when Moscow has been setting for over a year now a graphic example of how the senseless arms race can be halted? There are growing numbers of people mounting pickets outside military bases and marching in the streets demanding a positive response to the Soviet peace proposals.

ARTICLE HITS WOERNER REMARKS ON MORATORIUM

PM101359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Second Edition p3

[Colonel I. Voinov article: "Toeing the Line"]

[Text] FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner addressed journalists from the leading newspapers of NATO countries in Bonn the other day. The subject of his remarks was the Soviet Union's extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosion until 1 January 1987. The thrust of his remarks was militarist. The arguments were not his own, but American, and their correlation with the real facts which he cited was virtually nil.

Ignoring the international recognition and support for the USSR's new peace initiative, the leader of the FRG military department tried his utmost to find some way of justifying the U.S. Administration's latest hasty refusal to join in the Soviet moratorijm on nuclear tests. What did Mr Woerner tell the assembled journalists?

First he disconcerted his audience with "accurate" figures: In the last 15 years the USSR, he said, has carried out more than 315 nuclear explosions, and the United States 223. It is not known where Mr Woerner got these figures. But we would advise him to take a look at the well known figures from the Swedish Defense Institute. They show that throughout the years of nuclear tests there have been 810 nuclear explosions in the United States and 563 in the USSR. Mr Woerner could also have used the equally well known figures from the Stockholm Institute of Disarmament Problems: In the period from 1963 through 1970 the United States carried out 242 explosions and the USSR 85, that is, a ratio of 3 to 1 in favor of the United States. Nor did the speaker feel inclined to look at the latest figures: In 1985 the United States carried out around 20 explosions, while the USSR had carried out 9 explosions before the imposition of the unilateral moratorium 2 of them for peaceful purposes. Over the year of the Soviet moratorium the United States carried out 18 nuclear explosions. Woerner preferred to keep quiet about all these figures. Nor, of course, did he mention the official Soviet statement that 30 percent of all the USSR's nuclear explosions were carried out for peaceful purposes.

Woerner's second staggering (but not new) argument was that the USSR had supposedly completed the stage of modernization of its nuclear arms, and simply does not now need any nuclear tests. It is noteworthy that in expounding this "argument" the West German minister prudently avoided juggling with figures. Indeed, he openly cheated in citing the facts.

Talking about the modernization of the USSR and U.S. strategic arms, he recalled with difficulty only two American systems -- the MX ICBM and the Pershing-2 medium-range ballistic missile, saying that nuclear tests have been carried out in the interests of creating warheads for these. Let us remind Mr Woerner: Quite recently the United States tested improved nuclear warheads for the modernized Minuteman-3 ICMB, for the Trident-1 submarine ballistic missiles, and for the whole range of cruise missiles with every type of basing mode. Substantial groundwork was also done to provide nuclear warheads for the latest delivery vehicles, which include the Midgetman ICBM, Trident-2 submarine ballistic missiles, the SRAM-missile, and the second generation of cruise missiles.

One might ask Woerner: Where does he see a U.S. lag in relation to the USSR in the modernization of strategic arms? It is clear to any sensible person that there can be no question of a U.S. lag and that it is the United States which is continuing to act as initiator of the nuclear arms race.

Woerner made the quite absurd claim that the nuclear tests being carried out in the United States have nothing to do with the Strategic Defense Initiative program -- the so-called "star wars" program. You have to be very brave to set about refuting the irrefutable! After all, the very names of a number of the arms envisaged under the program, such as the nuclear-pumped laser systems, speak for themselves. They also show that in creating [sozdaniye] space weapons under the notorious SDI program you cannot do without nuclear devices, and therefore you cannot be covered by any kind of fig leaf, however hard yet another zealous supporter of American nuclear policy may try to do so.

The FRG defense minister lamented that the ending of nuclear explosions is not in itself a substitute for comprehensive nuclear arms reduction. That is, of course, a reasonable point -- true, it is no substitute. But it can and must act as the first major step along the path of eliminating nuclear arms. Those who seek to bundle together the questions of ending nuclear explosions and comprehensive nuclear disarmament apparently want neither the one nor the other.

The FRG defense minister's zeal in "arguing" for the U.S. refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions gives rise to both indignation and a legitimate question. Have his friends across the ocean instructed him to act for them on behalf of the European allies? Or is it perhaps his own initiative, looking very much like the loyal execution of Washington's desires?

In any event, Mr Woerner has done the cause of the lessening of international tension a disservice. Turning the question of a nuclear test ban upside down, he is basically trying to put barriers in the path of nuclear disarmament.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO KEKKONEN

PM101515 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Sep 86 pp 14-15

[Unattributed interview with Soviet Foreign Ministry Second European Department Deputy Chief Yuriy Deryabin: "The Architect of Trust Was in a Class of His Own" -- date, place not given]

[Text] "For us Urho Kekkonen personifies trust [foertroende]. You could say that Kekkonen was an architect of trust between our two countries," Soviet Foreign Ministry Second European Department Deputy Chief Yuriy Deryabin said.

"The fact that today we trust the Finns and Finnish policy and that people in Finland trust us is largely thanks to Kekkonen. I think that President Kekkonen's main task in his eastern policy was expressly to create trust -- a trust which he considered a prerequisite for Finland's successful activities in other fields too. For that reason he attached such great importance to the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty and its consistent implementation, that is why he attached such great importance to his personal contacts with the Soviet leadership, and the fact is that until his resignation in the fall of 1981 he had met all Soviet leaders beginning with Stalin."

Deryabin is responsible within the Foreign Ministry for the Soviet Union's relations with Finland. He has worked with Finland at the Foreign Ministry ever since he was posted as a young second secretary to the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki in 1965.

"For me personally Kekkonen is a figure with the same stature as De Gaulle in Europe and Nehru in Asia. Kekkonen was a well known person in the Soviet Union, not only at the official level. The Soviet people had a personal dimension in their attitude to Kekkonen. It would be wrong to say that there were no difficutlies or problems in our relations during the Kekkonen era. But they were not created either by Kekkonen or by the Soviet Union. It was a question of negative factors of an external character and of an internal character and of purely practical problems. During these difficult periods it was often the case that a solution satisfactory to both parties was achieved through Kekkonen's personal efforts, and expressly because he always made the maintenance of trust into the keyword."

"In my view events in the fall of 1961 -- what you call the note crisis -- were not a crisis in bilateral relations. It was a period when the Soviet Union's and Finland's security were threatened by NATO's activities in West Germany, the Baltic, and the Nordic area. This was a situation covered by the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty's first and second paragraphs. It then became natural to raise the question of consultations. Older people remember well what the mood was like in Finland and in Western Europe and what rumors were in circulation. Kekkonen came to Novosibirisk (to talk to Khrushchev), and he succeeded in persuading the Soviet Government that it was best to put the comsultations on ice. I remember how the communique from that meeting was so formulated that the Soviet Government was able to agree to it thanks to their confidence in Kekkonen and his ability to continue the line of Finnish foreign policy.

"Other less dramatic cases of problems arose when Finland associated itself with EFTA and when the trade agreement with the EEC was signed. The solution was based on the fact that Kekkonen guaranteed that in the future too Finland would base its foreign policy on the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. This is expressly an expression of confidence. We maintain that things went precisely as Kekkonen promised.

"It is often said that the Kekkonen epoch ended when he left politics. You could perhaps say so. But if we look at relations between the Soviet Union and Finland we ought perhaps to put it a different way: The Kekkonen era, his line, the policy of friendship and trust which was largely created by Kekkonen are continuing. I would like to stress that everyone who met Kekkonen was impressed by the breadth of his spectrum of attitudes on various issues, his unconventional way of thinking, and his courage in taking decisions. He had a special ability to understand everything new, he was able to look forward. I take the view that he always wanted to be a step ahead of events, not be a prisoner of events. And in all this he was a great realist. When for example we now talk about the principle of peaceful coexistence there is hardly anyone who doubts its necessity. But in the early fifties Kekkonen, while he was still prime minister, was the first in the West to write -- I think it was in Kyntaja [meaning "the plowman"] -- about this principle.

"Or we could take the forms of cooperation between our countries in the fields of trade, economy, scientific-technical cooperation, or the joint construction projects. These entered the field of cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union during the Kekkonen era. Thereafter they became international practice, and today they are an element in East-West relations. In 1963 (when he put forward the idea of the nuclear-free zone in Europe) he was able to foresee the course of events, technological developments, the danger of nuclear war, and how this would affect the situation in northern Europe. Today, over 20 years later, it has even more relevance than it had then. And nuclear-free zones are now on the agenda in various parts of the world.

"What many people -- myself included -- greatly valued was his sense of humor; it was so easy to strike up a relationship with him. I remember how surprised I was when during my first years in Finland I saw two volumes of Kekkonen's collected witticisms freely on sale. If I remember correctly they had been edited by his aide. The leader who can stand anecdotes about himself is a strong leader.

"He was also a very tough negotiator, but never unmovable. He was always firm when it came to matters of principle for Finland. He was no opportunist, but at the same time he wanted to seek solutions which could be acceptable to both sides. He was not the sort who immediately says "no." He wanted to think and also to understand his opposite numbers', or rather his partners' way of thinking, because we did not oppose each other. In this way he was skillful at finding a balance betwen the different interests. We have many examples of that. The tone was always frank, even though the negotiations might be difficult. It never happened that anyone on either side banged on the table. His desire to always try to understand, to speak openly, or to joke was special -- and it was needed sometimes: his desire not to speak loftily or officially. His openness was greatly prized -- as was the fact that he had no ulterior motives. Kekkonen had a special place among our partners in the West. He was greatly valued for what he had done for Finnish-Soviet relations, his personal efforts, and his line.

"We know a number of politicians in the West who pursue a policy dictated by the ups and downs in international life. But we could be sure that in his policy there was nothing which was dictated by such ups and downs. That is a consistent line. We had great respect for Kekkonen as a politician a person, and he never betrayed the trust he helped to create," Deryabin said.

FINLAND'S KLENBERG VISITS AIR FORCE CENTERS

PM101524 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Sojourn"]

[Text] On 9 September Vice Admiral J. Klenbeg, chief of the Finnish Defense Forces General Headquarters, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, visited the air force garrison in Kubinka. The Finnish visitor familiarized himself with the combat equipment and the Soviet troops' training schedule. Colonel General of Aviation V.Y. Pankin, chief of the Air Force Main Staff, greeted and briefed Vice Adm J. Klengerg. On the same day Vice Adm J. Klengerg visited Zvezdnyy Gorodok and went to the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Lieutenant General of Aviation G.T. Beregovoy, the Center's chief, greeted the visitor and familiarized him with the training facilities. The Finnish visitor was accompanied by Lieutenant General B.A. Omelichev, deputy chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS FINNISH COUNTERPART

LD102239 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov today had a conversation with his Finnish counterpart Jermu Laine. The sides considered trade and economic cooperation between the two countries this year and work on a protocol on mutual commodity supplies in 1987. Finland's ambassador to the USSR, Arno Karhila, took part in the conversation.

PETROVSKIY INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST POLICY

PM101110 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 1 Sep 86 p 12

[Interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy by Sana' al-Sa'id in Cairo during his visit to Egypt "last week"]

[Text] Question: The current impression is that the Soviet Union is supporting Arab demands in a greater and more comprehensive manner than the United States. In view of this what can the Soviet Union do in order to mend the present rift between Jordan and 'Arafat?

Petrovskiy: I would like to say that the Soviet Union has always been quite confident that the unity of Arab ranks and stands is among the most important factors for a comprehensive, lasting, and just settlement in the area and that this unity should be founded on the basis of the principles contained in international conventions, particularly the three key elements that can be summed up as: total Israel withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, guranteeing the Palestinian people's right to determine its future and establish its own independent state, and safeguarding the right of the countries in the area to live in safety, peace, and security. The application of these fundamental principles would ensure that the way would be opened for bolstering and strengthening the Arab peoples' unity, through which they can reach the solutions required for all the parties.

Question: Does the Soviet Union now see a way to mend the bridges between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat following the collapse of coordination between them?

Petrovskiy: What applies to the parties in the area applies to King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat as well. It is quite important that the solution of problems between King Husayn and 'Arafat should be on the basis of the principles I have just mentioned. They are the only way to mend any Arab rift and restore the ties and coordination that have been severed. it is no secret that we always call on the Arab countries to unite their ranks and stands, not without reason but because unity is the basis for attaining the objectives of achieving a peaceful settlement in the area.

Question: But the Soviet Union's reservation toward the 11 February agreement between King Husayn and 'Arafat meant that implicitly you support the views of the Palestinian factions that have been calling for the abrogation of the agreement as a condition for the restoration of unity of ranks among the PLO's factions. What was the real reason behind your reservation toward the February agreement or what has become known as the Amman accord?

Petrovskiy: Our attitude toward the Amman accord was based on the principles I have already mentioned, namely the principles which we believe should be the focus of attention of all the parties. With regard to my views here regarding the February agreement, I would say that we believe that the Amman accord does not help or contribute to progress toward a peaceful settlement in the area, particularly if we take into consideration the principle of guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state of its own.

Question: Given the present pressure which certain countries in the area are bringing to bear on the PLO in order to recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, what are your views regarding the need for the PLO to recognize the two resolutions?

Do you see that the PLO is tending to be unrealistic when it insists on not recognizing the resolutions unless the Palestinians' right to self-determination is recognized?

Petrovskiy: We believe that Resolutions 242 and 338 help to achieve progress toward a settlement in the area in view of the methods they provide for a settlement. But if we were to talk objectively in the light of the present situation we would see that the principal problem is the Palestinian problem. In this context Resolution 242 does not provide for solving the Palestinian problem: indeed it deals with the Palestinians as were refugees. Hence under this condition the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people is nonexistent. Therefore, if the PLO is to be asked to recognize the two resolutions there should be a simultaneous recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Question: In view of the unilateral role the United States is playing in the area it said that the U.S. Administration is apprehensive about involving the Soviet Union and sees in the Soviet Union's attempt to participate in the peace process some kind of an intrusion unjustified by the present situation in the area and not required for the peace process. What is you opinion, particularly in view of the U.S. insistence on rejecting an international conference in which the Soviet Union might participate?

Petrovskiy: It is quite easy to know the reasons behind the U.S. policy of excluding the Soviet Union from the arena. But what is important is that the United States rejects the convening of an international conference on the area, forgetting that the result of this rejection might be to prevent a solution being reached and to force the Arab peoples to live in a state of constant disaster.

In the meantime the U.S. Administration's rejection of an international conference harms Israel's interests as well. The only beneficiary from not holding a conference would be Israel's intransigent militarist policy, a policy which first and foremost hurts the Israeli community not only morally but also materially. It is enough that such policy deprives the Israeli people of living in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence with the countries and people of the area. I would say that it is not in the interest of the United States at all to reject an international conference. The only one to benefit is the U.S. military machine.

Question: There are others who toe the U.S. line of excluding the Soviet Union from the peace process in the Middle East on the pretext that as yet the Soviet lack a clear policy toward the area.

Petrovskiy: This is nonsense. Ours is perhaps the clear policy. We want to reach a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace within the framework of security that would ensure stability for all countries of the area. This is what we are frankly and unequivocally calling for. Unfortunately political realism is still lacking in big powers such as the United States. Otherwise it must admit that the convening of an international conference is consistent with its interests, Soviet interests, and the interests of the countries of the area before anybody else.

Question: George Bush said that his recent tour of the area last month gave the United States a second opportunity to take the initiative in the area. What is your evaluation, particularly with regard to what has been called Bush's six-principle document, despite the fact that this document excludes Syria and completely ignores the PLO?

Petrovskiy: Usually there are two kinds of initiatives. [paragraph continues]

There are initiatives that lead to everything being destroyed and the fundamental principles of any settlement being smashed. And there are constructive initiatives that are basically directed toward clearing the atmosphere and establishing understanding between peoples. For our part we welcome all constructive and positive initiatives regardless of who originates them. At the same time we are ready to put forward positive and constructive initiatives. We welcome all initiatives regardless of who submits them provided their objective is to reach a comprehensive settlement.

Question: But what about the fact that the so-called Bush document excludes Syria and ignores the PLO?

Petrovskiy: There can be no settlement in the area without the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. If a document ignores the PLO then it will only be a mythical formula. Likewise Syria cannot be avoided or bypassed in the peace process; it is a principal party concerned in the Middle East confrontation and I therefore believe that such an initiative is futile. As I have already told you -- a mythical formula.

Question: In the light of the current talk about the two giants and the continuous U.S. statements about the area and spheres of influence, I wonder: Are you satisfied with the state of strategic balance between you and the United States or has there been an imbalance in the U.S. favor?

Petrovskiy: All that I can say here is that our stands in this area are firm and solid, the reason being that our policy in the area is entirely consistent with the interests of its people and compatible with their ambitions. I do not wish here to evaluate all the U.S. statements; they are too numerous to comment on.

Question: With regard to the question of Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel I would like to say that the Arabs see that allowing Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel would lead to boosting Israel's demographic and technological power.

What is the truth regarding the speculations aroused by the Helsinki [Soviet-Israeli] conference that was held in August on this problem?

Petrovskiy: I would like to clarify a principle or a key point, which is that the question of emigration from the Soviet Union is a matter that concerns and is subject to Soviet internal laws and not to demands dictated by other countries. This is consistent with the principle that says that every country has its own laws that it follows. Proceeding from this premise, in our policies we adhere to the Soviet Union's laws. What Israel is trying to do in this regard is some kind of interference in the internal affairs of another country in an attempt to disregard the dictates of custom and the sovereignty of every state in adhering to its laws. It appears that it is in Israel's nature to do so. Nevertheless, I do not think that the Arab countries should have any concern or fear with regard to this case. Rather, this concern will automatically disappear if we continue the peace efforts in order to achieve a settlement in the Middle East since the current fear and concern stems from the current instabiity in the area.

Question: But what is the Soviet Union's real attitude toward that issue, particularly since Israel is using Jewish emigration as a bargaining card in return for Soviet participation in a conference on the Middle East?

Petrovskiy: We did not and will not give in to bargaining. Our policy is clear; in it we are neither directed by blackmail nor guided by anybody's bargaining cards. Therefore, there should be no Arab concern or fear over this issue. Israel has exploited it merely as a propaganda ploy.

Question: Both the Soviet Union and the United States have made it clear that they do not wish to become directly involved in the Gulf region. But I wonder: What if the fighting there escalates, particularly since the United States recently warned of the possibility of Iran launching a large-scale offensive that would threaten international shipping in Gulf waters?

Petrovskiy: Our attitude toward this problem is firm and constant: We hope and are looking forward to a rapid and immediate halt to this war, the continuation of which is meaningless. We have supported and still support a peaceful solution as the best way to end the conflict between the two sides. For this reason we welcomed President Saddam Husayn's 2 August appeal to the Iranian leaders. But should Iran launch a new offensive, such an offensive would be an escalation of the war, which we do not want. We are against any escalation in this war and against any expansion of it. But let us not jump to conclusions and assume the occurence of something that has not occurred.

Question: What is your opinion of the Iranian leaders' unceasing threats and declared intentions to escalate the war against Iraq and against other Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait?

Petrovskiy: Here one can rely on the general principles that are applied in all parts of the world. But I would say that we are against threats from any quarter and at the same time we are on the side of peace and the peaceful solution of all disputes and problems between countries.

Question: What is your view with regard to the Soviet weapons which Syria and Libya are supplying to Iran, the latest of which were Scud B missiles, despite Iran's intransigence and insistence on war and on escalating so far?

Petrovskiy: I have no knowledge of such a thing.

Question: How true are the reports that the Soviet Union recently delivered MIG-298 and SS21 missiles to Syria?

Petrovskiy: Deals are usually governed by cooperation agreements between any two countries. I have no information regarding the deal you are referring to.

Question: The deterioration of the situation in southern Sudan could have been stopped by the Soviet Union had it applied pressure on Ethiopia in order to stop its military and financial support for the rebels in southern Sudan.

Petrovskiy: Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi recently visited Moscow. We discussed our relations in their entirety. For our part we want good-neighborly relations and stability for all countries of the area. This is on one hand. On the other hand, with regard to what you say about Ethiopia's support for the southern Sudan rebels I would like to say that indeed I do not know where you got this information that Ethiopia is giving the south military and financial aid. I have not heard anything about this and I would prefer that such baseless assumptions will not be put forward and then circulated as facts that must be believed.

MURPHY ROLE IN ISRAEL-EGYPT CONTACTS VIEWED

PM101506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu, Glukhov dispatch: "State Department Shuttle"]

[Text] Beirut, 9 Sep -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy is shuttling between Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. It is an open secret that the U.S. envoy's trip is directly connected with preparations for the meeting between President H. Mubarak of Egypt and Prime Minister S. Peres of Israel.

Tel Aviv has been pressing for this meeting for a long time. It is hoped in Israel that this meeting will help to revive relations with Egypt, which have been put on ice by Cairo in many spheres as a sign of protest against Israel's aggressive policy. This is based on the calculation that Tel Aviv, as its leaders are declaring, has made a concession to Egypt by agreeing to submit the question of Tabah -- a minute part of the Sinai peninsula which Israel refused to give back to Egypt after the withdrawal of its troops from the peninsula in 1982 -- for consideration by an international arbitration commission. Although handing this matter over to arbitration by no means signifies that this question will be resolved unequivocally in favor of Egypt, Tel Aviv reckons that it is time to demand substantial reapproachment measures in return from Egypt.

It is no accident that Tel Aviv is insisting on the participation in the upcoming meeting of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz who, Tel Aviv hopes, could exert additional pressure on Egypt. Furthermore, plans are being hatched in Israel to make the Peres-Mubarak talks the starting point of new behind-the-scenss maneuvers.

This reflects a desire to drive the Near East settlement into the impasse of new separate deals and torpedo the idea of the convocation of an international conference on the Nar East which is gaining increasing recognition.

Cairo has serious reservations in respect of the U.S. - Israeli plans. Thus, I. Abd al-Majid, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, has spoken out against linking the Tabah issue with a possible Egyptian-Israeli summit. He let it be known that Tabah is a national problem concerning Egyptian land and cannot be subjected to any provisions. Nonetheless, Israel insists on its original position and -- as Murphy's trip indicates -- it has Washington's support.

AL-QADHDHAFI DENIES SUPPORTING, AIDING TERRORISM

LD102013 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum September 10 TASS - The Libyan Jamahiriyah has never encouraged terorrism and never aided terrorist groupings, said Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. Addressing yesterday amass rally in Khartoum, where he is staying on a short-term visit, al-Quadhdhafi stressed that at the same time Libya had given and would continue to give assistance within its capabilities to national liberation movements, all people fighting imperialism. He denounced the U.S. aggressive course towards Libya and stressed that the Libyan people were prepared to defend themselves. The goal of international imperialism and Zionism is to split and weaken the Arabs which would enable israel to exercise its total dominance in the region. Therefore, he said, the unity of our ranks is an indispensable condition for the struggle against the enermies.

MANAGERS SEVERELY PUNISHED FOR SHORTCOMINGS

LD102223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Summary] On 5 September "Vremya" reported about serious shortcomings in unloading railway wagons on the Oktyabrskaya Railway and on the approach roads of a number of Leningrad enterprises. A decision by the Leningrad Obkom published today stresses the importance of round-the-clock unloading of fruit and vegetables and other produce.

The managers of organizations and enterprises, who are guilty of an irresponsible attitude to their duties, have been severely punished. The obkom bureau has made it encumbent upon town and rayon party committees to raise the level of organizational work on the effective use of transportation and to eliminate the shortcomings in a resolute manner.

PRAVDA VIEWS MASS POLITICAL TRAINING TASKS

PM101421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed article: "Bringing the Political and Economic Training of the Masses Up to the Level of the 27th CPSU Congress Requirements"]

[Text] Our society is at a crucial period in its development. Guided by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the party and the Soviet people are conducting work on a broad front to implement the general policy aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. Significant changes are taking place in the political, economic, and spiritual spheres of life. Social development has been given a powerful, dynamic boost, which has led to a surge of political consciousness among the masses. The atmosphere of exactingness and truthfulness is having a mobilizing effect on all practical matters. Communists and Soviet people are decisively in favor of the restructuring process -- urged by the party -- being implemented everywhere in a businesslike manner and are responding fervently to innovation. Competition to successfully fulfill plans and socialist pledges is intensifying.

But it would be premature to think that we can surmount the shortcomings that have accumulated over the years and achieve the pace necessary to successfully travel the entire distance of the 12th 5-Year Plan in such a short space of time. The turn in the direction of an intensive economy, quality, efficiency, and modern methods of administration and management is taking place amid a struggle between the old and the new. The force of inertia continues to be felt, and out-of-date approaches which hold us back are becoming a serious brake on accelerated movement. Not yet everyone has grasped the essence of the changes taking place and some are biding their time or do not believe in the success of the economic and political change conceived of by the party.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum discussed how the general line developed by the 27th Congress is being put into practice, summed up the preliminary results of postcongress work, and defined the next party tasks. We must proceed, the plenum stressed, from the fact that demands on ideological work will also grow with the complexity of tasks in the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres. The party is counting on further activation of the ideological front and on the organizing force of the true ideas uniting millions in the name of a common cause.

The CPSU considers the main points in ideological work to be the education of the working people in a spirit of high ideological commitment and loyalty to communism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, and an intelligent attitude to work and public property, increasingly full access for the masses to the treasures of spiritual culture, and the eradication of morals at variance with the socialist way of life. Party committees and organizations and ideological institutions are expected to make full use of the ideological wealth of the party program, the CPSU Central Committee Political report, and the congress decisions to shape an integral Marxist-Lininist world outlook and enhance the political culture and working and social activeness of Soviet people.

An important role in this work is played by the political and economic training conducted on a mass scale and now involving 65 million communists, Komsomol members, and nonparty people. Its purpose at the present crucial period in the development of our society, as noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, is to arm communists and working people with the ability to think and act with political maturity and to promote the spread and establishment of progressive forms of labor organization and production.

The CPSU Central Committee has approved the resolution "On the Organization of the Political and Economic Education of the Working People in the 1986-87 Academic Year," While defining the main tasks of the new academic year, the Party Central Committee draws the attention of party organizations, propaganda workers, and students to the two most important features of the forthcoming work. The first of these is the total subordination of all study to thorough examination of the 27th CPSU Congress material, which represents a major achievement of contemporary Marxist-Leninist thinking and contains decisions which determine the nature of our work for many years to come. Conveying to all Soviet people this truly invaluable ideological, theoretical, and political capital, fully conveying the lessons of truth to people, and not allowing the powerful creative impulse for renewal stemming from the congress to fade -- this is the responsible duty of propaganda workers and study organizers.

The chief attention in the new academic year will be concentrated on the study of a fundamental problem -- the strategy to speed up the country's socioeconomic development. Every student must realize that precisely this is the key to resolving all our tasks -- immediate and long-term, economic and social, political and ideological, domestic and foreign -- and that only through acceleration can a new quality of Soviet society be achieved.

The basic study course for the political education system will be "Speeding up the Country's Socioeconomic development -- the CPSU's Strategic Course." It would be expedient to organize this study on a differentiated basis, taking into account the nature of different categories of working people's work and social activity, the level of their political and general educational training, and their social experience. The study programs developed are aimed at broad circles of communists and nonparty people, workers, kolkhoz workers, leaders, specialists, workers in scientific research and design institutes, and VUZ lecturers.

In the process of study it is important to make it clear that acceleration primarily envisages increasing economic growth rates. But not only this. Its essence lies in the new quality of growth: the comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the restructing of the economy, and effective forms of management, organization, and work incentives.

The course aimed at acceleration is not limited to changes in the economic. [paragraph continues]

It envisages the implementation of an active social policy and the consistent confirmation of the principle of socialist justice. The acceleration strategy seeks the improvement of social relations, the renewal of the work forms and methods of political and ideological institutions, the intensification of socialist democracy, and the determined surmounting of inertia, stagnation, and conservatism -- everything that holds back social progress.

Party directives in the sphere of ideological and educational work are indissolubly connected with speeding up socioeconomic progress. Specific ways of activating the human factor and intensifying work relating to the formation of a scientific world outlook, to labor, patriotic, internationalist, and atheist education, and to the struggle against bourgeois ideology must be the subject of discussion in schools and seminars for workers in creative organizations and unions, public education, and culture and for social scientists.

Topical issues relating to the development of Soviet society must be studied in close connection with the new tasks and possibilities of all-round cooperation between the USSR and socialist countries and with the use of fraternal parties' experience, and also in connection with the problems of the present world situation and the progress and prospects of the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction. The 18 August statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television is a manifestation of new political thinking and a thorough understanding of the realities of the nuclear-space age.

The course "Production Intensification" is recommended for the working people's economic education system. It would be expedient to conduct the study of intensificaction issues on a differentiated basis, taking into account the specific features of different sectors of the national economy and the production activity of the students. The study programs developed are aimed at workers, kolkhoz workers, engineering and technical personnel, specialists, and leaders of collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses that party organizatins and propaganda workers are expected to link study closely with the practical resolution of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, the fulfillment of annual plans and pledges, and the struggle to increase labor productivity, improve production quality, and introduce new methods of economic management. Study must be accompanied by the development and implementation of specific proposals to make effective use of fixed production capital, save resources, improve labor and production organization, and restroucture the work of collectives, teams, sectors, shops, and farms on a financial autonomy basis.

It is recommended that initial study in all forms of political and economic education be devoted to the subject: "The 12th 5-Year Plan -- the 5-Year Plan of a Radical Breakthrough in the Country's Socioeconomic Development." The main point of this is to help every student realize that the new 5-year plan is a major step in the implementation of the economic and social policy developed by the 27th CPSU Congress and a program of actions for every sector, every republic, and the entire national economic complex and society as a whole.

The main task of the 5-year plan is to restructure our economy and create an up-to-date material and technical base ensuring the acceleration of Soviet society's development, the implementation of a major social prpogram, and the country's reliable defense. [paragraph continues]

Every worker must be an active participant in the all-union socialist competition and a true fighter on the 5-year plan's labor front, and he must make a substantial personal contribution to the general cause at his own particular work place.

As a living, developing doctrine and a reliable guide to action, Marxism-Leninism and the works of the founders of scientific communism for the methodological basis of political and economic study. It is particularly important to increase attention to the study of Lenin's theoretical legacy and the CPSU's historical experience, which are an invaluable asset for both the party and the people. The changes taking place in the country are inseparable from the methodology of Leninist analysis of reality and the innovative application of this methodology at the present sharp turning point in history. Efforts must undoubtedly be made to ensure that CPSU members and all school and seminar students study Lenin's works from the post-October period and know how V.I. Lenin formulated and resolved issues relating to socialist building. It is essential to constantly bear in mind Lenin's instruction that "only the person who carefully studies, considers, and independently decides the issues of his party and its fate merits the title of party member" (vol. 23, p 77).

To help propaganda workers and students the Political Literature Publishing House has published the collections "V.I. Lenin on Socialist Building" and "The Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development is a Task for the Whole Party and All the People," and also the study aid "Strategy of Acceleration." The study programs for the recommended courses will be published in the journal POLITICHESKOY SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, and in sector newspapers and journals.

While studying the 27th CPSU Congress material and the strategy of acceleration and mastering Marxist-Leninist teaching, it is essential to aim at really reshaping people's outlook and behavior and their attitude to the tasks with which they are entrusted in accordance with party requirements. And every propaganda worker and student must begin this reorientation process with himself first of all, by defining his civic position and making clear his place within the general system. "...We must not," M.S. Gorbachev stressed at a conference of the Khabarovsk kray party organization aktiv, "put the blame on someone above or below us or to either side of us -- to the right or the left. We must first of all put a question to ourselves, first of all set ourselves a task -- to do everything conscientiously and with a great sense of responsibility both to ourselves and to the people."

Thorough study of the fundamental ideas of the congress and the strategy of acceleration must thereby help Soviet people to act with initiative, energy, and a great sense of responsibility. This is precisely what life demands of each of us individually and of all of us together. And today this is what is urged by the party.

The second most important feature of the 1986-87 academic year is the gradual transition to a system of political and economic education that corresponds to the spirit and requirements of the 27th CPSU congress. The goal has been set of creating a study system which entails as far as possible the resolution of the main all-party, all-people's task -- the task of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. It is expected to satisfy the constantly increasing spiritual needs of the Soviet people, to be flexible, and to be capable of responding to the changing needs and requirements of Soviet society.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution, party organizations are being granted the right to choose the forms of study, proceeding from the particular features of the collectives and the nature of the students' production and social activity and their interests and requirements. The democratic principles of forming schools and seminars are growing stronger, it now being possible when necessary to include communists and nonparty people, cadre workers and new workers, veterans and young people.

In the coming year it is recommended that experiments employ the approbation of contemporary approaches to organizing political education, the search for optimal training structures at the level of each labor collective, and the study and generalization of everything valuable and progressive that has emerged since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

In the course of the restructuring process it is exceptionally important to concentrate the attention of party organizations and propaganda workers on using active methods of conducting studies and on working out effective forms of communist self-education. As the practice of recent years shows, good results come from seminars, debates, discussions of papers, business games, and interested exchanges of opinions on topical theoretical and political issues.

One of the key problems of restructuring is to improve the training of propaganda cadres and the degree to which they are informed. Their staff must be reinforced by politically and morally mature, comprehensively trained people. It is important to more broadly involve party and soviet workers, the creative and scientific intelligentsia, experienced specialists, and the leaders of economic organs and trade union and Komsomol committees in this work; and to practice the periodic training of propaganda workers on 2-week courses at party committee political education institutes, higher qualification institutes, and city, rayon, and sector seminars.

Prior to the beginning of the new academic year it would be expedient to hold the traditional propaganda day, seminars, and information meetings, give propaganda workers and study organizers the necessary understanding of the most important issues at present being resolved by the party and state, and arm them with methodological, informational, and statistical material.

An important role in providing methodological study backup is allocated to political enlightenment houses and offices. It is expedient to create in every labor collective, rayon, city, oblast, kray, republic, and sector an efficient information system providing backup for political and economic education, including prompt and high-quality preparation of methodological studies, audiovisual aids, and analytical material. To this end an inventory of library stocks and propaganda technical resources must be carried out, study rooms equipped, and all necessary conditions for high-quality classes ensured.

The journals KOMMUNIST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, and AGITATOR, the weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, other journals dealing with sociopolitical and mass production topics, and central and sector newspapers must provide substantial help to propagandists and students.

The upcoming restructuring work requires accurate, well-conceived, and coordinated work from party organizations and ideological workers. The CPSU Central Committee has instructed its Propaganda and Economic Sections, in conjunction with union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, to prepare by 1 December 1986 proposals on the basic guidelines for restructuring the political and economic study system. The AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and ministries and departments must play an active role in this work.

It is intended that the draft document prepared on the basis of grassroots proposals be widely discussed during the first quarter of 1987 in party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, and the press. It is necessary to universally ensure a businesslike, creative approach, the committed exchange of opinions, and the drafting of constructive proposals. Every party organization and all propagandists and students must make a contribution to improving working people's Marxist-Leninist education.

The restructuring of party and economic study is a serious test of the maturity of all party and ideological workers engaged in this complex and important area of work. As was shown by the All-Union Conference-Seminar of Chiefs of Political Enlightenment Houses of Union Republic Communist Party Central Committees and Party Kraykoms and Obkoms, not all of them are yet ready for autonomy and some of them continue to wait for directives "from above" as to the kind of schools and seminars to set up, where to locate them, and whom to incorporate in them and voice fears that restructuring will lead to a loss of the experience accumulated and even to the destruction of the existing 10-year schooling system. The proposed measures do not signify and unthinking break or mechanical rejection of the past but, on the contrary, a solicitous attitude to everything valuable that practice has developed and to the marvelous traditions of Bolshevik propaganda. Here conservatism and tardiness in action are as unacceptable as careless haste and lack of thought. This work requires a good knowledge of the matter in hand, the ability to critically evaluate both achievements and shortcomings in one's own work, and a sense of responsibility and circumspection when making decisions.

The main thing now is to introduce more boldly into the masses' political enlightenment what is innovative and advanced and everything that has stood the test of that most strict and uncompromising of arbiters -- life -- and learned its lessons. This party demand serves for all communists and every party organization as a clear guideline for the restructuring of political and economic study in line with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

IZVESTIYA PROFILES NEW DEPUTY PREMIER KAMENTSEV

PM101254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev"]

[Text] Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev was born in 1928, is Russian, has been a CPSU member since 1954, and graduated from Moscow's Technical Institute of the Fish Industry and Fishing. He began his working life in 1942 as a steamship stoker and afterwards became a lathe operator at a ship repair plant and a mechanic on a motor ship. In the years that followed he worked as a heat engineer and chief of the design bureau of the trawler fleet's Murmansk experimental base. From 1953 through 1962 he held responsible posts at enterprises of the Murmansk Main Administration of the Fish Industry and in the apparatus of the Murmansk Economic Administrative Region's Council of the National Economy.

In 1962 he became deputy chairman and later first deputy chairman of the USSR State Production Committee for the Fish Industry and subsequently first deputy minister for the fish industry.

In 1979 he became USSR fish industry minister. He is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

PAPERS DETAIL WORK OF ALLYEV-LED COMMISSION

PM091157 [Editorial Report] The Moscow papers for 6 September 1986 provide further coverage of the aftermath of the Admiral Nakhimov disaster and the work of the government commission.

PRAVDA's first edition carries on page 6 a 600-word report from an unnamed correspondent in Novorossiysk headed "The Search Goes On," headed "Although the Sea Is Stormy..." The report describes the difficulties faced by divers trying to reach the sunken ship in stormy weather conditions, and states: "The courage of the rescue workers, seamen, and airmen, who graphically demonstrated Soviet people's readiness at any moment to come to the aid of people in trouble, was noted by G.A. Alliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in a conversation with journalists."

On page 3 of IZVESTIYA's morning edition, special correspondent A. Dergachev, in a 1,400-word dispatch from Novorossiysk, reports: "Large-scale search operations continue in Tsemesskaya Bay along the coastline and in the open sea -- from ships and by air. The team of divers which is bringing the bodies out of the wrecked Admiral Nakhimov is working intensively. After sending off the rescued tourists, the city is now receiving relatives of the passengers and crew members of the Admiral Nakhimov who are still not accounted for. As already reported, a special subcommission has been set up under the chairmanship of B.A. Yunitsyn, USSR deputy minister of the maritime fleet, to work with them and with those toursts who are ill or who have remained in Novorossiysk to find out about the fate of their relatives." Dergachev goes on to give an account of this subcommission's work and to interview officials from various localities which had sent people on the cruise. He also reports on some of the people who are waiting for news of relatives. Dergachev concludes by noting the work of investigative organs, which are "scrupulously studying the causes of the accident, having already questioned more than 500 people." This work is needed, he says, "to identify the culprits, and also those who were operating the ship with criminal negligence during the cruise." Meanwhile, "Novorossiysk surrounds with concern and attention the people who found themselves in a strange city with their great grief. 'These conversations with you are difficult, but necessary, so that we can take all your observations into account in our work,' G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the government commission, said at the latest meeting. 'In answering your questions, I wish once again to confirm what I said before -- we will continue the search until we find all the remaining tourists and crew members of the steamer Admiral Nakhimov."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA carries on page 4 of it first edition a 1,800-word report by special correspondent N. Dombkovskiy, headed "At Sea and on Shore," which goes back to the day of the accident. The Admiral Nakhimov, Dombkovskiy says, left Novorossiysk in the evening of the last day of August. "Some time later, the port controller [dispatcher] told V. Markov, captain of the Nakhimov, over the radio that the dry cargo ship Vasev, also registered in Odessa, was approaching Novorossiysk, and called for caution, especially since the ships had to steer divergent courses by night. V. Tkachenko, captain of the cargo ship, received a similar warning. Moreover he was instructed to allow the passenger ship to pass first.

"There is no logical explanation for the subsequent actions of the captains. The ships talked to each other on the radio, agreeing on the procedure for taking divergent courses. After that V. Markov, captain of the Nakhimov, left the bridge entirely and went down to his cabin, leaving his second mate on watch. The Petr Vasev continued to move, without reducing speed. When it became obvious that there was a danger of collision, V. Tkachenko, captain of the dry cargo ship, slowed down and even tried to stop the ship.

But the vast bulk of the loaded diesel ship -- more than 50,000 tons -- made it impossible to lose speed quickly. The ships moved implacably closer.

"The mate on watch on the Nakhimov was not able to predict the situation correctly, and when he decided to change course, it was too late..."

Dombkovskiy then describes the impact and the sinking, and goes on: "As T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, a member of the government commission, explained, the steamer Admiral Nakhimov underwent servicing this year and its technical condition was fully in line with the requirements of the USSR maritime register for navigation in the Black and Mediterranean Sea regions, but the impact was so severe that it is unlikely that any ship would have withstood it."

Events developed so rapidly that the crew were "physically unable" to launch many of the lifeboats.

Dombkovskiy reports that in the course of the investigation, led by O.V. Soroka, USSR deputy prosecutor general, a member of the government commission, more than 500 witnesses have already been questioned. "G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the government commission, told us that the guilt of both captains -- V. Tkachenko and V. Markov -- is beyond doubt. In the conditions in which the collision took place, its probability was negligible. But the captains' criminal negligence was one of the causes which led to very grave consequences. The commission's final conclusions will be published in the press."

The report goes on to describe the rescue operations and the work with the victims and their relatives. "On Thursday evening, the latest meeting between members of the government commission and the rescued passengers and relatives of the deceased was held at the seamen's Palace of Culture. During this frank and open discussion, not a single question, however tricky, went unanswered. Publicity and openness have been among the main features of the commission's work from the very first day. Every day its members meet with the victims and inhabitants of the city and visit the places of work and the labor collectives. Every request, wish, or observation is immediately taken into account." The services being provided for victims and relatives are outlined. "A representative of the USSR Ministry of Finance Main Adminstration of State Insurance answered questions connected with insurance payments to the relatives of all the victims without exception. Problems concerning pensions for relatives of those who died were also clarified.

"G.A. Aliyev, answering a question about the future of the steamer Nakhimov, said that the minister of the maritime fleet and the commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet have been instructed to prepare a detailed report in the near future on the possibility of raising the sunken steamer."

The remainder of Dombkovskiy's reportage is devoted to the working conditions of salvage workers and efforts in the city to help the survivors and relatives.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA carries on page 3 a 1,200-word report from special correspondent Yu, Kozlovskiy, headed "Novorossiysk's Grief and Kindness." Kozlovskiy reports that at the government commission's latest meeting with relatives and journalists, it was said that "O. Soroka, USSR deputy prosecutor general, who is now in Novorossiysk, already has enough materials for appropriate investigative conclusions."

He goes on: "'It is our firm conviction,' government commission chairman G.A. Aliyev said, 'that the collision was the result of a criminally negligent, irresponsible attitude to their duties by the captain of the dry cargo ship Petr Vasev and the captain of the steamer Admiral Nakhimov.' "There were no reasons for the collision. The steamer, on leaving port, received information from the control service that a dry cargo ship was coming toward it. The service also alerted the captain of the Petr Vasev to the approach of the Admiral Nakhimov, which the cargo ship was instructed to allow to continue on its course unhampered. The cargo ship did not do this. But even at the moment when the ships were close to each other, there was still an opportunity to avoid collision. But the arrogance and irresponsibility of Captain V. Tkachenko of the Petr Vasev and the negligence of Captain V. Markov of Admiral Nakhimov led to an irremediable disaster...

"Novorossiysk is full of concern for those rescued from the Admiral Nakhimov.

"Twice a day (at 1000 and 1730) the government commission sits. And every evening at 1900 hours its chairman G.A. Aliyev meets with relatives of the victims and tells them what has been done during the day, handling questions which arise on the spot." Kozlovskiy goes on to describe the work of the salvage teams and medical personnel and to interview some of the victims.

TRUD carries on page 3 a 1,200-word report by special correspondents S. Taranov and V. Kharlamov, headed "Courage and Grief," which describes the government commission's work. Much, the report says, is already clear, as was said at the latest meeting of the commission, headed by Aliyev, with relatives. "The main reason was the criminally negligent attitude of the captains of both ships to their duties." The ships were approaching each other for 45 minutes and were in radio contact. "The cargo ship was instructed to slow down and let the passenger liner pass. But Captain Tkachenko of the Petr Vasev, inexplicably, did not slow down in time, and Captain Markov of the Admiral Nakhimov went to his cabin, entrusting the watch to his second mate. When minutes remained before collision, Tkachenko did give the command to reverse, but inertia moved the huge ship onward. But the second mate on the steamer Admiral Nakhimov lost valuable minutes, and only later turned left, diverging from his former course. Both captains are now in custody."

The report goes on the explain the impossibility of saving all the passengers because of the force of the impact and the speed of sinking: "According to scientists' calculations, water flooded the ship at a rate of 29,000 cubic meters a minute. The steamer remained afloat for only 7 minutes." There is praise for the rescue workers, and T.B. Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet, is quoted as saying: "The ship was modernized many times, and the impact was so forceful that any hull would have broken." The reporters then described the work in progress at the site of the accident, praising the divers' efforts.

Commission Statement

PM101140 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "From the Government Commission for the Investigation of the Causes of the Accident With the Ship Admiral Nakhimov"]

[Text] The rescued passengers and crew members have been transported to their places of permanent residence. Ten injured persons are in the hospital.

The bodies of 257 persons have been recovered from the sea as a result of search and rescue operations. Comprehensive assistance is given to family members and relatives of the dead who have arrived in Novorossiysk. The search and underwater engineering, technical, and diving operations have been stepped up. The government commission continues to investigate the cause of the accident and is implementing measures to eliminate its consequences.

PRAVDA NOTES DONATIONS TO CHERNOBYL FUND

PM101820 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 September 1986 carries on page 3 a feature on the collection and use of funds for the victims of the Chernobyl accident published under the rubric "The Chernobyl AES: Diary of Events." The feature opens with a 750-word article entitled "To the USSR Gosbank, Account No. 904" in which USSR Gosbank Board Chairman V. Dementsev describes the collection and handling of public donations at the bank: "The total figure is now R488.7 million, and on top of that there have been contributions of R1,356,000 in foreign currency. Certainly the bulk of the money has been allocated by the state, but the assistance of those who have transferred money to account No. 904 is very significant."

The article is accompanied by brief accounts by Gomel Oblispolkom Chairman A. Grakhovskiy and Kiev Oblispolkom Chairman I. Plyushch of how the money is being used: Decontaminating population centers, resettling people and providing them with housing and amenities, and providing financial compensation.

FURTHER ON MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF MEASURES

PM110749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with V. Lebedkin, deputy chief of a Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee section, by I. Andreyev under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Calling": "Not Alone in Trouble"]

[Excerpts] In the first days after the 31 August earthquake the working people of Moldavia, with fraternal assistance from other republics, began to eliminate its consequences.

It seemed that the underground forces had not quietened down after Sunday's shocks: Early in the morning of 2 September the southern regions of Moldavia experienced an earthquake of 5 points, while around 4 points were registered in the republic's capital. We called Kishinev. We spoke with V. Lebedkin, deputy chief of a Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee section.

"The latest flareup of seismic activity exacerbated what the elemental forces had already done," Viktor Mikhaylovich told us. "In some places insignificant damage to apartment blocks turned into more serious devastation. The population, who had already experienced tremors on 31 August, accompanied, incidentally, by a severe storm, were ready." [Andreyev] Has the picture of the devastation and damage become clearer? What damage has been done to the republic?

[Lebedkin] Yes, it has become clearer, although even these figures are only preliminary.

Some 4,900 apartment blocks in the state housing stock suffered -- approximately 886,000 square meters -- as well as 45,000 houses belonging to individuals, 440 general educational schools, 46 vocational and technical schools, and more than 460 kindergartens. There are differing degrees of damage, up to the point where the buildings are beyond repair.

Some 100 km of water pipes, 52 km of cable networks, 121 km of electricity transmission lines, and 13 km of gas pipes proved to be damaged. Communications suffered not only from the subterranean shocks, but also from landslides, which Modavian land is generally included to suffer from...

[Andreyev] How are people taking the disaster?

[Lebedkin] Worthily. I suppose habit helps. Back in 1977, when the republic was shaken for the first time after 37 years of underground calm, it cannot be denied that many people panicked. This time, although the earthquake was such that you could not stand up in your apartment without holding onto the wall, some people did not even leave their homes. [passage omitted]

[Andreyev] Judging by the scale of the damage, tremendous repair and restoration work lies ahead...

[Lebedkin] Yes, but we are having help from many of the fraternal republics -- from the Baltic to Central Asia. Construction materials have begun to pour in -- we need a great deal, for instance 110,000 tons of cement and around 60,000 cubic meters of timber. Standard prefabricated houses are being brought in -- we do not make them ourselves. People are even promising to send specialists to install these structures.

Where the elemental forces bypassed the buildings and structures without doing too much damage, we are doing the restoration and repair work ourselves and sending construction materials from the center. The whole republic will help the city of Kagul. Merely the construction of a new building for the editorial office and printing plant for the rayon newspaper, to replace the damaged buildings, will cost R80,000. Machinery and specialists are needed.

A second emergency conference has been held at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, under V. Smirnov, second secretary of the Central Committee, with the participation of representatives of union and republican ministries and departments,as well as Yu. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

FOOD TRADE OFFICIALS RECEIVE PRISON SENTENCES

PM101550 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report" "In the RSFSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Court has heard the criminal case against leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Trade, investigated by the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office. The following sentences were passed for bribe-taking and abuse of official position: N.P. Tregubov, former chief of the Main Administration for Trade -- 15-years' imprisonment and confiscation of property; A.A. Petrikov, former first deputy chief of the Main Administration for Trade -- 12-years' imprisonment and confiscation of property; G.M. Khokhlov and V.P. Kireyev, former chiefs of sections at the Main Administration for Trade -- 10-years' imprisonment and confiscation of property each.

M.YA. Baygelman, former director of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon Food Trade Organization, was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment and confiscation of property for bribery; V.S. Tveritinov and V.I. Filippov, former directors of the "Gastronom-gum" and "Gastronom-Novoarbatskiy," stores were sentenced to 10 and 11 years' imprisonment respectively with confiscation of property for bribe-taking, abuse of official position, and embezzlement; in addition, various sentences were passed on 18 other trade workers.

With a view to eliminating the factors causing and favoring the commission of crimes, the RSFSR Supreme Court has passed its findings to the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Moscow Gorispolkom.

RESOLUTION PROVIDES FOR 'REPRESENTATIVE' ARTS

LD101640 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR passed a resolution on measures further to develop the representative arts and enhance their role in the communist education of the working people.

The resolution envisions an increase in restoration work to the value of 300 million roubles by the year 1990 and to the value of 500 million roubles by the year 2000.

The Council of Ministers also passed a resolutions on measures to strengthen the production and material and technological base of the representative arts. Projects for the Academy of the Fine Arts of the USSR, the Soviet Artists' Union and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR are going to be built or modernized in 1987-96. Ten annual prizes for the best works of the representative arts and art studies are to be instituted. Three gold and five silver medals of the Academy of the Fine Arts of the USSR have been instituted in addition to the existing ones in the representative and applied arts and architecture.

BANNED POET REHABILITATED AFTER 60 YEARS

AU101759 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 10 (AFP) -- Nikolay Gumilev, a Russian poet arrested and shot for his anti-Soviet views, is being rehabilitated by the official Soviet Writers' Union more than half a century after his death.

In the weekly OGONEK, a seven-page article on Mr. Gumilev includes a piece by the First Secretary of the Writer's Union, Vladimir Karpov, who questions charges brought against the poet of having written a counter-revolutionary leaflet. Mr. Gumilev was shot in 1921, at the age of 35.

"As far as I know, he never wrote such a leaflet," Mr. Karpov said. "Even if he was guilty and my arguments for his rehabilitation are not convincing," Mr. Karpov added, "our nation can grant him this pardon.

"Even if the crime was commited," Mr. Karpov argued, "what counts is the personality of the poet."

Mr. Gumilev fathered a literary school known as Acmeism, which was in reaction against symbolism and included the poes Anna Akhmatova and Ossip Mandelstamm. His poetry books included "Pearls" (1910) and "The Tent and the Column of Smoke" (1921).

CPSU CITES MODELS FOR CONTRACT FULFILLMENT

PM110755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the experience of the work of party organizations and labor collectives at the West Siberian Metallurgical Combine, the Northern Pipe Plant, and the Novopolotsk "Polimir" Production Association in ensuring output shipments in line with contract commitments.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that the party organizations and labor collectives of the West Siberian Metallurgical Combine, the Northern Pipe Plant, and the Novopolotsk "Polimir" Association are setting an example in actively and creatively implementing the decisions of the 27th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum on strict observance of state discipline. They are steadily fulfilling plan production targets and 100-percent output shipments in line with contracts.

The high standards of smooth production achieved through strengthening technological and labor discipline and the strict fulfillment of day and shift output schedules in terms of all categories are a distinctive feature of the activity of these collectives. The development of working people's creative initiative is aimed at expanding ranges and ensuring timely deliveries to consumers of rolled metal, pipes, and high-quality chemicals. The collectives at these enterprises are currently the country's largest suppliers of a number of economical types of output.

Recently they have implemented considerable restructuring of team and section work and created comprehensive and integrated teams, most of which have been switched to cost-accounting [khozraschet] operations in the main shops. The systems being used for material incentives are simple and understood by every worker. The working people are graphically seeing for themselves that high-quality work directly affects their welfare. Material incentive funds and the sociocultural funds are increasing. The bonuses awarded to workers and specialists have been made directly dependent on the fulfillment of production deadlines and the shipping of output of the necessary quality and product range.

Work on improving the vocational skills of workers and specialists is being carried out with an eye to the achievements and demands of scientific and technical progress and is accompanied by periodic recertification. This has made it possible to switch many operations to self-monitoring, to step up technical monitoring of the final stage of production, and to obstruct production of low-quality output. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, losses at the West Siberia Combine from the production of low-quality goods have been almost halved and are currently much lower than the sector level. The Northern Pipe Plant and the "Polimir" Association have had no complaints for a considerable time.

Party organizations at the enterprises have managed to achieve a breakthrough in the existing mind-sets of certain economic cadres with regard to the impossibility of unconditionally fulfilling all orders. They are making high demands on every communist and all collective members, and are resolutely putting a stop to parasitic sentiments and attempts to cover failings and shortcomings with references to external circumstances. All the laborers and engineering and technical workers are instilled with a high sense of participation and personal responsibility for ensuring high end results and fulfilling pledges to associated plants.

The leaders and specialists have worked out progressive forms of working with consumers and territorial supply organs and have rejected obsolete instructions. Their direct long-term ties are reinforced by competition on the "Workers Relay" principle, constant business contacts, and mutual studies of the features of production and the use of output. This makes it possible to better utilize production capacities, to economize on metal and chemicals, and to save the sides from overreporting, mutual complaints, and "string-pulling."

At the same time the CPSU central Committee believes that the ministries of ferrous matallurgy and the chemical industry are not attaching proper importance to the positive experience of the aforesaid enterprises and are disseminating it poorly. Many leaders continue to work according to old standards and orient the collectives at associations and enterprises to fulfilling large gross indicators. A large number of ferrous metallurgy and chemical industry enterprises fail to fulfill output delivery plans, and this is having a detrimental effect on the activity of production collectives in other sectors.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the utilization of the experience of the West Siberian Metallurigical Combine, the Northern Pipe Plant, and the Novopolotsk "Polimir" Producation Association is of great national economic importance for the planned and dynamic development of the country's economy and is an important factor in strengthening plan discipline, improving the balance between production and material resources, and ensuring the successful fulfillment of the targets for 1986 and for the subsequent years of the 12th 6-Year Plan.

The USSR ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and sector trade union Central Committees must organize as soon as possible the extensive dissemination of this experience. The reason preventing enterprises from fully meeting contract shipmints must be analyzed in detail. Maximum use must be made of positive experiene already amassed to boost laggard enterprises and to ensure that sectors as a whole succeed in meeting orders 100 percent. It was deemed necessary to examine this question at collegium sessons and to hold seminars and sector or zonal conferences. A program of specific measures to achieve high indicators and improve output quality and ensure that it corresponds to the highest world standards must be drawn up and implemented.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the leaders of all ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises to investigate in detail the causes of the low level of fulfillment of orders for output. Making extensive use of front-ranking experience, practical measures must be taken to implement the resoultion adopted in June 1986 by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on enhancing the responsiblity of associations, enterprises, and organizations for fulfilling contracts for delivering output and goods. Existing shortcomings must be resolutely eradicated in order to achieve the 100-percent fulfillment of orders. This line must be pursued steadily and aggressively. Obsolete provisions and instructions must be reviewed on the basis of the experience of front-ranking collectives. Classification positions in socialist competition should be awarded only if output delivery plans have been completely fufilled.

The forms of working with clients must be constantly enhanced, joint studies of future requirements must be improved and production retooling carried out on that basis, and the range of materials and articles produced must be expanded and renewed.

Union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must constantly gear their political and organizational work to fostering in all working people a sense of responsibility for the honor of the enterprise, strengthening state discipline, and mobilizing working people's activeness in unconditionally fulfilling contracts for the delivery of high-quality output and goods. There must be no tolerance shown of parasitical sentiments. High demands must be made of leaders and all communists for the absolute fulfillment of commitments to consumers. The dissemination of the front-ranking experience accumulated in this sphere must be promoted in every possible way and an atmosphere must be created in collectives that ensures that all valuable achievements are not only implemented but are constantly and creatively developed and supplemented at every workplace.

STATE COMMITTEES BLAMED FOR SHIPPING PROBLEMS

LD102330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Seamen and dockers of the Sakhalin shipping line have completed dispatching all cargoes destined for the eastern sector of the Arctic. This year 22,000 metric tons more has been dispatched than in the same period last year. Yet even so, the plan for arctic cargo carriage has not been fulfilled, though the seamen bear the least of the blame for this. As has happened in previous years, serious miscalculations were committed by the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and its main regional directorate in Magadan. They had managed to stockpile at Vanino port only 50 percent of the planned amount of Arctic-bound cargoes in time for the start of the navigation reason. In fact, the last major consignment has not yet arrived there, and it is already September.

Because of this, it has been necessary to requisition the powerful icebreaking transport vessel Kemerovo and two vessels of the Pioneer Moscow type from Arctic lines. This, our Sakhalin correspondent Viktor Feoktistov reports, is not the sole instance of inadequate planning by the USSR state Committee for Material Supply and the USSR state Planning Committee. It is their fault that for many years it has provide impossible to get the Vanino-Kholmsk ferry link working smoothly. There are months when it is afflicted by an absence of cargo and the ferries stand idle; then there are other periods when there is such a flood to trainloads of cargo that the link between Sakhalin and the mainland just cannot cope with it. All of this calls for a resolute restructing of the system of planning and supply for the Sakhalin-Kuriles, northeast and other areas having limited navigation seasons.

BRIEFS

OIL TARGET REACHED -- After a long period of lagging behind, Glavtyumenneftegaz [Chief Directorate of Tyumen Oil and Gas] - oilfields reached the target daily output today. The first tens of metric tons of above-quota oil were extracted. Most of the credit should go to the collectives of the Surgut, Yugan and Krasnoleninskiy oil and gas associations, which are considerably ahead of schedule. The aim now is to make up for the failures of the last few months. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 86 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 7-10 SEP

LD110109 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow domestic service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 7-10 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 September

Mass harvesting of sugar beet has started in Orel Oblast. The farmers intend to supply the state with 1 million metric tons. (0204)

Reaping has now been carried out on over 3 million hectares in Altay Kray. (0600)

Harvesting of the main cereals is now finished in the Mari Non-Chernozem Zone. For the first time, a grain yield of over 20 quintals per hectare has been obtained, with some fields producing 50-73 quintals per hectare. (0800)

Threshing of grain crops has been completed on over half of the sown area in the Altay. The weather is not good at the moment. Frequent rain is making the harvest difficult. The threshing of bread-grain which has already been reaped is particularly difficult. Combine operators are taking advantage of every hour of good weather, day and night. (1830)

In Nikolayev Oblast, harvesting of sunflower, which occupies an area of 30,000 hectares, has begun; yields are expected to be good, despite dry weather. (1904)

8 September

More than 400 million cubic meters of water has been fed over the season from the Orto-Tokoy reservoir in the central Tyan-Shan, which has irrigated 300,000 hectares, giving good harvests of wheat, corn, sugar beet, perennial grasses vegetables and other crops The land improvers are now preparing for the winter task of accumulating water for next year. (0001)

Grain crops are being cut on the second million hectares in Pavlodar Oblast. Harvesting has been completed on most of the area. The weather has shifted the normal ripening time, but the rates of field work are faster than last year. (0204)

Potato lifting has started in the Altay. Potatoes are growing on 18,000 hectares in the Kray. (0204)

The farms of the Orel-Industrial Complex have stored 600,000 metric tons of roughages which is an increase on the same time last year. By the beginning of winter, 100,000 metric tons combined silage and 60,000 metric tons chopped corncobs more are to be stored, and 200,000 metric tons silage are to be prepared from sugarbeet tops. (0600)

Pavlodar Oblast is today harvesting cereals from its second million hectares. More than half of the total area has already been reaped. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030)

Altay farms have started harvesting on beet plantations which occupy 60,000 hectares. (1300)

9 September

Farms in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast are harvesting corn for grain. The work is going faster this year than last. (0001)

By today 1.5 million metric tons of coarse feed -- 94 percent of the annual task -- has been laid in the Tajikistan. (0600)

The harvest has entered a key phase in Kazakhstan. According to a report today from the republic's statistical directorate state and collective farms have cut breadgrain on 18 million hectares. That is three quarters of the republic's grain area. The harvest is proceeding more quickly than it did last year. (0800)

Kirghiz bread grain growers are receiving reliable help from Issyk Kul shipping line which is transporting grain from far-flung places to the port of Rybachye. (0800)

Farmers in Saratov Oblast today are plowing the third million hectares of winter fallows, having sown winter crops on 800,000 hectares as well as working on sunflower and sugarbeet plantations and gathering vegetables, potatoes and fodder. (0800)

Gathering and dispatch of grapes in Dagestan is being held up through lack of packaging, in spite of assurances by the head of Soyuzglavtara, Pavel Rafaelovich Rumyantsev. The necessary quantity of packing cases have not been delivered. (1100)

Bread grain farmers of Tataria have supplied the state granaries with 1,400,000 metric tons of grain to date. (1230)

10 September

A quarter of the grain area in Kurgan Oblast has been threshed. There has been good weather over the last 2 days, and rates of field work have speeded up. Most of the wheat being procured is strong and valuable. (0204)

In Omsk Oblast a yield of 18.3 quintals per hectare is being obtained. The harvest is good, but late, and it is not easy to collect it. There have already been frosts, and it is raining in places. (0204)

Farmers in Kirghizia have started sowing winter crops. Nearly 250,000 hectares are to be sown to them. They are also adding mineral fertilisers along with the seeds. Wheat planted in autumn grows quickly in spring, and ripens early, and has a yield of up 5 quintals hectare more than spring crops. (0400)

Farmers in Chuvashia are sending potatoes to the towns. (0400)

Today the elevators of Altay Kray received the 1.5 millionth metric ton of grain. Grain harvesting is now coming to an end in the majority of rayons. Today the workers of Sovietskoye Rayon overfulfilled the plan for grain sales. Over 45,000 metric tons of wheat, winter rye, buckwheat and other crops have been sent to the state. Seeds have been fully laid in. (0800)

The farmers of Kazakhstan are preparing for next year's harvest. Sowing of winter crops for grain is being carried out on land from which grain crops have already been harvested. [paragraph continues]

Today, winter crops cover an area of about 1.2 million hectares -- that is half the winter crop fields of the republic. Plowing has also started. Fall plowing is planned to be carried out on 20 million hectares. Part of that area has already been prepared for spring.

The cotton harvest has started in Uzbekistan later than usual and so the picking will have to be done as quickly as possible. In Uzbekistan -- cotton-picking has begun. The plan is to pick at least 3.5 million tons by machine. (1800)

OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN SIBERIAN CONFERENCE

PM110913 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 September 1986 carries on page 2 under the headline "More Grain from Siberian Fields!" a 3,500-word report by special correspondents N. Timchenko and P. Chernov on the "zonal conference held in Novosibirsk 30 August" to examine "questions of grain harvesting, feed procurement, and the preparation of livestock for winter on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of Western and Eastern Siberia and Kurgan Oblast." The conference was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov:

"On the Basis of Intensification

"Definite work is being done in this direction in Siberia too. Opening the session, V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, stressed that this year Siberian crop farmers can and must make a considerable contribution to replenishing the country's grain resources. Many rayons in the area have produced good harvests and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have every opportunity to not only fulfill but overfulfill the plans for the sale of grain to the state and to provide themselves with high-quality seed material. "In order to successfully carry out the harvesting and grain procurement farms in eastern regions have been given enormous assistance: Some 13,000 truck drivers have been sent there from various parts of the country, additional funds have been allocated for spare parts, fuels, lubricants, and other materials, and experienced combine operators are arriving. All this should ensure that the harvest is gathered in the shortest possible time. There must be no repetition of the mistakes of previous years, when the harvest dragged on for upward of 2 months and some crops were left altogether under snow cover. This led to the loss of a considerable amount of a harvest that was grown with such great effort. The conditions of this year, when grain development has been hampered because of prolonged bad weather, persistently dictate that the stops and starts noted in previous years be prevented. Delays in beginning harvesting can turn into considerable yield losses. It is necessary to concentrate efforts, to make wider use of the experience of front-ranking farms, and to introduce comprehensive harvesting work: reaping, grain threshing, and grain procurement. Nor must we forget about replenishing feed stocks for livestock units or about preparing animals for wintering."

The report notes that the conference also discussed grain production, feed procurement, and production intensification on Siberian farms, and concludes:

"V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference.

"V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section; and ministry and department leaders took part in the conference's work."

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1777, PARAMETERS REPORTED

LD101242 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the "Cosmos-1777", was launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite carries scientific apparatus intended for a continuation of space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial orbital period -- 100.8 minutes,
The maximun distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 819 kilometres,
The minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 781 km,
Orbital inclination -- 74 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus, the satellite carries as follows:

A radio system for the precision measurements of orbit elements,
A radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth the data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The on-board instrumentation is functioning normally. The coordination Computing Centre is processing the incoming information.

PRAVDA CITED ON SALYUT-7 SPACE STATION

LD080610 Moscow TASS in English 0558 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- Space technology is near a point where it will be possible to build continuous-operation manned orbital stations whose service life will run into dozens of years, the newspaper PRAVDA said today.

It reported that the Soviet space station Salyut-7, which was launched in April 1982, had now been moved to a higher orbit together with the docked satellite Cosmos-1686 in a maneuver essential to obtaining the data needed by the developers of future integrated space craft in actual operating conditions.

The average altitude of the new orbit, the paper said, was 480 kilometers. It added that the station-satellite complex was to exist for eight years.

Early in the high-orbit flight it was provided to exercise telemetry control over the state of the complex in order to study its fatigue-life characteristics, the reliability of the ideas used to ensure the airtightness of the living quarters, tanks, hydraulic and pneumatic mains, and the dynamics of the orbit's gradual decline.

When the service life of the complex' systems ended, radio contact with it would be lost, PRAVDA said. But it would be possible to send an expedition there in several years' time, which would study the condition of the complex as a whole and its individual systems and components, dismantle parts of the systems, cables and solar batteries and take them back to earth for analysis.

After the program of research was completed, PRAVDA said, the station's return to a pre-set area on earth would be organized. Salyut-7, PRAVDA said, was the last in the Salyut series of long-life orbital stations which had been used in orbit for research and domestic economic purposes for the past 15 years.

Its manned-flight program had been completed in June 1986 when it had been left by Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev, the paper said.

All told, it added, the station had hosted ten crews, including two international teams with French and Indian spacemen, and been manned for a total of more than 800 days. It had also been on Salyut-7, PRAVDA said, that the world space endurance record of 237 days had been set.

Kizim and Solovyev, the paper added, had been the first in the world to make an orbit-to-orbit flight aboard the Soyuz T-15 spaceship and to work aboard two space stations, which had been Salyut-7 and Mir.

SPACE CENTER CONTACTS VEGA STATIONS

LD082226 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The distant space communications center in Yevpatoriya on the Crimean Black Sea coast has conducted a radio communications session with the Soviet interplanetary stations Vega-1 and Vega-2, now out of terrestrial orbit nearly 300 million km from earth. The spacecraft have been monitoring information about the state of interplanetary space, including solar wind and comet dust. [passage omitted]

EDITORIAL VIEWS BATTLEFIELD INTELLIGENCE NEEDS

PM101125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Intelligence Training"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In present-day conditions, in connection with qualitative changes in the means of armed struggle and the nature and methods of conducting combat operations, the role and importance of intelligence are increasing considerably. This requires commanders at all levels and staffs to constantly improve their knowledge and skills in relation to the organization and performance of intelligence work as well as their methods of training all personnel in this art. [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, this is still not happening in all units and subunits. A considerable degree of oversimplification and tolerance is permitted during combat training in the regiment, where Major A. Zaborovskiy is chief of intelligence, and in certain other units. The planning of intelligence is frequently stereotyped, without taking into account the potential of available forces and means, the time factor, and the enemy's intentions. Some issues are worked through in haste, in insufficient depth and detail, and those undergoing training are given too much prepared data on the enemy -- which gives a number of officers an oversimplified idea of the nature and complexity of the operations connected with obtaining necessary information and leads to a dependent attitude. Every commander must conduct intelligence constantly, purposefully, and with initiative under any conditions, on land, in the air, and at sea. Today it is particularly important to teach personnel to carry out their intelligence tasks at night, in reduced visibility conditions, using the up-to-date technical means, instruments, and apparatus with which they are armed.

Practice shows that improvement in the intelligence training of officers and all personnel depends to a decisive extent on the degree to which commanders and staffs have studied the requirements made on intelligence by guidance documents and on how clearly they perceive the complexities of conducting intelligence. It is important to take into account that, in connection with the greater scale of reconnaissance, the larger number of objectives, and the increased criteria regarding accuracy in determining coordinates and efficiency in conveying intelligence information, intelligence organization requires new approaches and decisions. In this respect it is essential to proceed from the specific situation and learn to conduct intelligence correctly in conditions where the enemy uses various types of weapons, including high precision weapons, and also disinformation means. Computer and other equipment must be mastered for this purpose. Success in this respect is determined to a decisive degree by the degree of precision, thought, and efficiency with which staffs organize scheduled training and make use of the material and technical training base and modern methods. [passage omitted]

In this connection it is essential to remember that the process of organizing and conducting intelligence and the processing of incoming information must be continuous and run smoothly and must be carried out simultaneously with the resolution of other tasks relating to the organization of combat operations. In order to reduce the amount of time spent in processing documents and making calculations, more extensive use must be made of computer equipment, and orders and instructions must be clear and concise. [passage omitted]